The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

RGEISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. X NO. 10 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 11, 1951 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PLENTY OF TIME ON HAND

These four exquisite ring watches are specimens of unparalleled Swiss craftsmanship. Left to right they are—a diminutive all-gold watch hidden under a square lid set with 16 pigeon-blood rubies. Small diamonds encircling the dial of the next platinum watch have given it the name 'Baguette de diamants'. The smallest ring watch ever known in a platinum case is here adorned with a narrow platinum ring of classic design. In the last example, the winding stem is cunningly hidden beneath the watch in order not to mar the perfect lines of the ring.

A CENTURY WATCH

This Swiss watch is calculated on a century or more of service, by the makers who designed this timepiece, claimed as the most exclusive wrist watch in the world.

If kept fully working they say it needs resetting only at the beginning of every century.

Besides time, this watch shows split-seconds, works as a stop-watch, gives date and month (corrected to leap year too) and phases of the moon.

Sir B. N. Rau On India's Foreign Policy

SEE PAGE 5

From Constable To State Minister

BY ANSAR HARVANI

MAHAVIR TYAGI has been one of the most picturesque personalities in Uttar Pradesh politics. His appointment as a Minister of State for Finance in New Delhi is the culmination of a long-drawn struggle for recognition of his merits and sincerity

He joined the Indian army in World War I and was sent to Persia with an expeditionary force. In Khaki he roamed about the Middle East, and was one of those few Indians in the British-commanded armies who realised that they were not born, to fight for the King of Great Britain and the British Empire.

On his return from war, he discarded his khaki and under the inspiration of Gandhiji took up to Khadi. The young Mahavir Tyagi fresh from war was one of the first in U.P. to join Gandhiji. He who wielded the rifle in Persia was suddenly seen roaming about the hilly villages of Dehradun with a charkha on his head, teaching the villagers their forgotten art of spinning.

In him Gandhiji discovered a true village worker. Within a few months he was the hero of Dehradun peasantry and was soon sent to jail for his seditious activities which were mainly the selling of Khadi and preaching the gospel of Hindu-Muslim unity.

On his release he was picked up by Motilal Nehru, who had a knack of selecting young and promising talents. Along with Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, Kesha Deva Malviya and Tasaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Mahavir Tyagi was entrusted the task of building up a powerful mass organisation in U.P.

He toured the length and breadth of U.P., and can easily be described among one of not more than a dozen architects of the Congress organisation in Uttar Pradesh. For years and years he was the Secretary of the U.P.C.C., and Jawaharlal Nehru entrusted him with the responsibility of organising the U.P.C.C. secretariat.

In the general elections of 1937 he could not be set up as a candidate as he was disqualified for having served more than the prescribed term of imprisonment. The Kisans of Dehradun elected his wife, who later resigned to provide him the seat, as Congress, after coming to power, removed his disqualification.

Mahavir Tyagi soon created an impression in the U.P. Legislative Assembly

I remember his retorts to the Muslim Leaguers who then constituted the main opposition.

He often recited, in perfect Arabic, the verses from Quran to prove that the Leaguers were wrong and misguided. He was considered as one of the most effective debators in the House.

As a result of the Second World War, the Congress went into wilderness and the loyal Tyagi followed suit. I met him in Bareilly Central Jail. We shared the same barrack.

There were almost all of the prominent Congressmen of U.P. in that jail. All of them had suffered humiliating treatment under the jail authorities and at least some of them were broken.

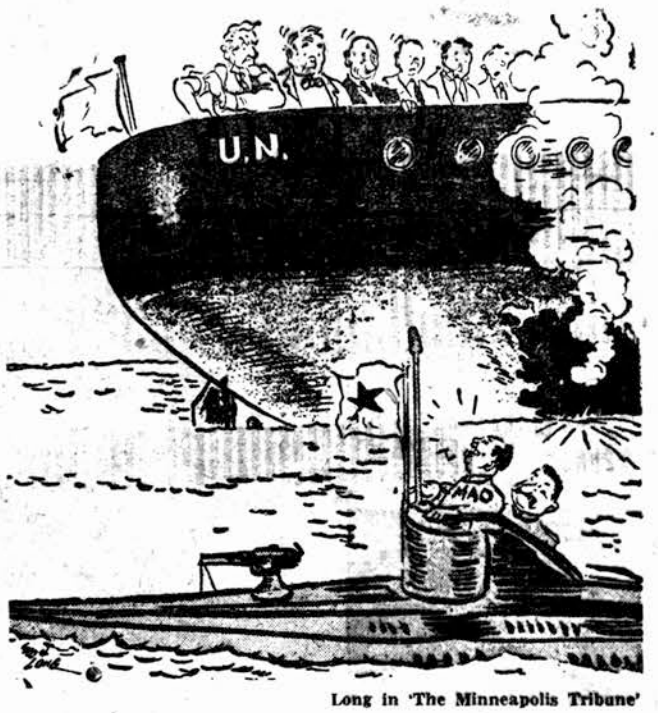
But Mahavir Tyagi was undaunted. He spent his time in reading, spinning and discussing the future of the Congress. In jail, he planned the organisation of U.P.C.C., and one cold night assembled the leaders of the rival group and made them take an oath that on release they would not indulge in factional politics. But unfortunately the oath was more dishonoured than honoured.

On his release, once again he was in the U.P. Legislative Assembly, repeating his old performances. But the outbreak of communal riots made Mahavir Tyagi sick. His heroic deeds in Dehradun, where hundreds of frustrated refugees from Pakistan having lost their all were indulging in an orgy of loot and killing will go down in letters of gold when the history of post-partition India is written.

One day he entered the U.P. Legislative Assembly dressed in the uniform of an ordinary constable and announced his decision to proceed to western U.P. where large-scale riots had broken out. His decision gave a mes-

(Continued on Page 23)

'NOW WILL YOU GUYS TAKE ME ABOARD'?



Long in 'The Minneapolis Tribune'

WEEK-END FUN

Wife: "Present-day clothes have a splendid finish, haven't they, dear?"

Husband: "Yes. But the starting-price is something awful."

"Why is your car painted blue on one side and red on the other?"

"Oh, it is a fine idea. You should just hear the witnesses contradicting one another."

At the end of his trial, a banker who received an acquittal, warmly thanked his lawyer. "I really don't know what I would have done without you," he exclaimed.

"Ten years," his lawyer replied.

"You're charged with throwing your mother-in-law out of the window. Guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty, your honor. I did it without thinking."

"That's no excuse. You might have hit somebody on the head."

A comedian went tearing down the railway platform just in time to see his train disappearing from view.

As he stood panting and wiping his brow, a porter jerked his thumb up the line.

"Miss the train?" he asked.

"Not such a great deal," replied the comic. "You see, I never had the time to get really fond of it."

Father was highly disgruntled at boogie-woogie, but his teen-age daughter loved it. "Did you ever hear anything so wonderful in your life, Dad? I mean, it's really out of this world!"

"No," answered the father truthfully "I can't say that I have, although I once heard a collision between a truck loaded with empty milk cans and a freight car filled with live ducks."

The great Anton Rubinstein, even at the peak of his career, was always nervous before a concert. At his recital in London, a music lover accosted him in front of the hall with a desperate plea for an otherwise unobtainable ticket.

"I have only one seat at my disposal," said Rubinstein, "but you are most welcome to it."

"Thanks a thousand times", exclaimed the music lover. "Where is the seat?"

"The seat is at the piano," replied Rubinstein.

They were anxious not to be recognised as newlyweds; so before they went into the hotel, the wife took off her corsage, and they carefully shook off the last bits of rice. Then, sure that no one would ever suspect they had just been married that afternoon, the husband walked up to the desk and said with studied casualness: "I'd like a double bed with room, please."

Barber: How do you wish your hair to be cut, sir?

Client: With no digressions on the present political situation in Europe.

Pastor, from the pulpit: "My friends, we have made an honest effort to raise sufficient money, but we have failed. Now the ladies are going to hold a bazaar."

During a recent visit to New York a farmer stopped into a swanky cafe and ordered a meal.

"What kind of potatoes would you like, sir?" asked the waitress.

"Oh, I'll take Idaho," was the reply.

President Lincoln was once taken to task for his attitude toward his enemies.

"Why do you try to make friends of them?" asked an associate. "You should try to destroy them."

"Am I not destroying my enemies," Lincoln gently replied, "when I make them my friends?"

Mrs. Newrich was fond of flowers, especially, salvia, but was not very reliable in getting names right.

'On this side of the walk," she said to her gardener, "I want you to put out some salivas. Now what would you suggest for the other side?"

"Well, ma'am," said the gardener, "maybe we should put the spitoonias on the other side."

He was a believer in the uplifting effect of the drama, and now that he had met his twin soul, what could be more natural than that he should take her to "Othello" to be similarly inspired? And she was. The scene of Desdemona's death beneath the pillow moved her profoundly, as he had expected.

"That reminds me"! She exclaimed "I must get some loose covers for the cushions in my sitting-room".

A group of golfers were telling tall stories. At last came a veteran's turn.

"Well," he said, "I once drove a ball accidentally, of course, through a cottage window. The ball knocked over an oil lamp, and the place caught fire."

"What did you do?" asked his friends.

"Oh," said the veteran, "I immediately teed another ball, took careful aim, and hit the fire-alarm on Main Street. That brought out the fire brigade before any damage was done."

Alexander the Great, seeing Deogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones piled one upon the another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for.

"I am searching," said Diogenes, "for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."

(Continued on Page 23)

Krishna Menon Needs Vacation

BY P. T. CHANDRA

INDIANS in London are frankly worried about the health of the man who has given a new look to India House and converted it from an administrative office of a British dependency into an independent embassy.

That man is His Excellency V K. Krishna Menon, the High Commissioner for India. Since he assumed his high office in August, 1947, he has worked night and day to advance the interests of his country and countrymen according to his lights. His load has been heavy. He has tried to do everything. He has often sat up all night, studying diplomatic documents. During the day he has attended to multifarious activities attached to his office. He often sees Indians who pour their troubles on him. At receptions he can be seen carrying cups of tea to his visitors.

There is no reason why he should try to do everything. The result of his non-stop activity has been that today he is on the wire-edge.

Hardly a week passes when he does not faint and the little sleep he gets is only with the help of medicine When I saw him recently, he looked very frail and unable to move without the support of his assistants.

No doubt mentally he is as agile as ever. Yet, the time has come when he must take a vacation He has got to or else....

Even men with Menon's gigantic intellect cannot defy the laws of nature for long. In a few days he will be leaving for India on official business. It is the duty of the Government of India to persuade him to take a vacation. Men like Menon are an asset to India and we cannot afford to fritter our assets away.

India House came into existence in 1930 as the Office of the High Commissioner of India. In spite of its high title it was little better than an adjunct to the India Office. That continued to be its position till August, 1947, when India achieved her independence. Then suddenly its complexion and functions changed wholesale. The switchover from an administrative office to an independent embassy was not easy. Yet the switchover was successfully brought about and this is largely due to Mr. Menon, who has not only long and intimate knowledge of politicians and people in this country, but possesses almost encyclopaedic knowledge about world politics. He also possesses capacity for hard work in an extraordinary measure

But his very virtues sometimes make him appear aloof from his countrymen, who have not always appreciated the services he has rendered. Not only there has been no full appreciation but even brickbats have been hurled.

This is not to suggest that the criticism of India House has always been wrong. There has, often been legitimate cause for complaint and grouse. That under the control of an austere patriot, India House should have at any time drifted into not very austere activities has been a matter of regret to many Indians. But these complaints are growing less and less today and this fact in all fairness should be recognised

INDIA House is an Embassy plus something. This is in some measure due to India's past association with Britain. It is still from Britain we buy most of our things and it is to Britain we sell most of our things. Our soldiers and sailors still come to this country for training and our students receive education in British institutions. India House has a special department that looks after India's commerce. There is also a special Stores Department, employing about 350 persons, which buys millions of pounds worth of goods for the Government of India

One of the oldest departments of India House is the Education Department. This deals with the education of Indians in this country When India became independent, the Department was expected to do everything for students. Things did not turn out according to expectations. There were many complaints and some of our

(Continued on Page 23)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Nature's Brisk Undertaker

SEXTON BEETLE'S MARVELLOUS HANDIWORK

BY ALAN DEVOE

EVERYONE who has spent much time in the fields and woods must have asked himself: Why do we find so few dead animals and birds? writes 'The American Mercury'.

The author in a major answer in the secretive, chiefly nocturnal activities of an extraordinary beetle called NECROPHORUS, or, more popularly, the sexton. Its role is plain enough from its name. Bearer of the Dead.

Suppose that a rabbit has gone crashing into the wire netting around our garden and has broken its neck. We notice it, perhaps, when we are out mulching the roses in the afternoon. We think: Tomorrow I must bury that poor beast. Tomorrow comes, and there is no rabbit. The sextons have been at work.

'Modus Operandi'

In the darkness there is a whirry little clatter of wings, and beside the rabbit's corpse alights a black-and-orange beetle, smaller than a finger joint, with powerful black legs. The odor of death, carried great distances on the heavy night air, has brought it here

For some minutes the sexton examines the corpse, touching it lightly here, there, with its feelers, "running its fingers" over the body. What it is determining, we don't know. Clearly, however it is making tests of one sort and another. When the sexton knows what it must know, it wedges its slightly convex body under one side of the corpse, scrabbles away at the earth to roughen it and clear away a little patch, then flips over on its back.

Everyone knows what tremendous weight can be supported by leg muscles when a man is lying on his back. As the sexton lies on its back, pushing upward with six stout black legs, it has almost unbelievable power. The body of the rabbit begins to jiggle and rock as the little beetle works its way farther under the corpse. Finally, in a mighty pedaling motion, the sexton sends the rabbit's body lurching perhaps half an inch toward the edge of the garden bed.

The creature is moving the corpse toward a softer spot of sandy soil which it has selected as a burial spot. It may move the body a foot—or ten feet. It is quite capable of doing so.

And it is pretty certain to obtain, any moment now, a helper. Another little whirry clatter of beetle wings sounds in the darkness. A female sexton has arrived.

There is no courtship between these insects, unless it is their immediate joining together in the work of burial. In perfect teamplay, as if the thing had been rehearsed, the male pushes and the female pulls. When the male supports the cadaver on his legs and pedals it forward, the female scrabbles frantically to clear away impending twigs and pebbles. When a rootlet gets in the way, one of the sextons hurries to chew it through. Inch by inch, the dead body is juggled forward. In an hour, two hours, five hours—the sextons are tireless—it is brought to the selected site for burial.

The sextons whisk underneath and dig. Down, down, the rabbit sinks, in a slow, jiggly descent into its grave.

Finally there is no rabbit at all, but only a heaving and rippling of the earth to let a watcher know that the sextons are still at their dark work, down underneath the interred body.

Next Generation

When the corpse has been well covered, the sextons pluck away some of its fur and work it into a ball They dig a side-tunnel from the burial chamber, and there the female lays eggs.

The fantastic preparations for the next generation are now completed.

Many insects do not tend their young at all, but sexton beetles do. While they wait for the hatching of the eggs, they feed on the rabbit's body.

Then, when their yellow grubs hatch out, the parents provide them with mouthfuls of the rabbit flesh, partly predigested. They keep up this feeding until the grubs are ready to change into adult beetles. As soon as the young are in no further need of tending, the adults come tunneling up from their fetid tomb, take to the air again, and go their ways.

AS ONE CAT TO ANOTHER

It looks like high words at the Crystal Cat Show, though it could be a complimentary yowl or even a wisecrack from one Burmese to another. The speaker at the Olympia, London, is "CASA GATOS DA FOONG" (male), and he is addressing Ch. LIO'S CHELI WAT (female). They are believed to be the only Burmese cats in England.

COYOTE SURVIVES 60-YEAR WAR

WITH practically every living thing plus most of the elements against him, the coyote has not only proved himself indestructible, but has loped off over the horizon—laughing, writes O. A. Fitzgerald in "Ford Times".

In his past, he has eluded gray wolves twice or three times his weight, swift and crafty mountain lions, and grizzlies packing up to fifteen hundred pounds of death and destruction. Those were his everyday enemies up to the time that man came along.

Never has any form of wildlife absorbed such persecution. Every hand has been against the coyote. Half a billion dollars wouldn't be too wild a guess at the amount of money man has poured into a sixty-year campaign against the smartest thing in a fur coat.

Around the calendar, twenty-four hours every day since California opened the big-time coyote war in 1891, the dead-end quiz kid of brush and prairie has been trailed by hunters and trappers mounted and afoot, on bicycles, in autos, in snowmobiles and airplanes. In that first year, around 40,000 were snuffed out in California. Far more than that have fallen every year since. Dens are raided and young destroyed. Bounties are paid. The coyote remains.

Most forms of wildlife have been extremely sensitive to man's invasion of their domain. Not the coyote. He used to be seen only on the western plains. Now the little wraith—or waif—that the Indians once called "wonder dog" makes news in the middle west, the east, and from the deserts of Mexico all the way to the ice caps of Alaska.

"He's learned to live," remarked an old cattleman, "on brains, grass-hoppers, and the northeast wind."

Man has talked loudly of exterminating the coyote. By now he should know it is next to impossible to eliminate a creature that can live and laugh anywhere, and eat anything.

The coyote does very nicely on bugs, mice, grasshoppers, prunes, watermelons, peanuts, potato peelings, grapes and even old newspapers left by campers.

Sheepmen Hit

As a matter of fact, four-fifths of the coyote's diet is perfectly okay by man. It consists of fruits, vegetables, carrion, rodents, and insects. It's the other fifth that puts the mark on him. Sheepmen have been hit the hardest, for coyotes have a fondness for young lamb. Farmers in coyote country object to the quiz kid's taking ways around the chicken yard. Sportsmen say coyotes get too many deer and elk in deep snow.

Up to now, the coyote has had all the answers. When stockmen had their herd watchers stay up at night, shooting off flares and making noises to scare him away, the coyote slept, and did his raiding in daylight, while the exhausted herder snoozed. Terrifying, fire-spitting, foul-smelling contraptions, bells and reflectors, and other scare-away devices puzzled the quiz kid for time —but he kept on eating lamb. He also got wise to ordinary traps. And he developed an amazing ability to stay out of sight of a man with a gun

Getting Plane-Wise

Along came the airplane, and it looked as though the wonder dog had met his match at last. Large kills were reported and photographed by flying hunters. But from Montana recently came this comment from a stockman who has made unmitigated war on coyotes for thirty years:

"When a coyote that's been shot at hears an airplane, no matter how far off, he tears pell-mell for the nearest brush. The rascals are getting plane-wise now."

Trained observers have noted relationships between coyotes and magpies. At a carcas, the highly alert magpies frequently appear to warn the coyote of danger. Occasionally coyotes attack magpies, since feathers have been found in coyote stomachs. But for the most part they feed peacefully together at the same table.

Right at the moment the future for the quiz kid isn't particularly bright. New poisons, developed during World War II, are mowing him down at a new rate.

But as you read reports of increased coyote kills, just remember the old Indian legend which states that the coyote will be the last survivor on earth.

Of course it's only a legend, but when you look back over the sixty years of persistent persecution the coyote has absorbed, you begin to wonder if nature's quiz kid, the guy with all the answers, is going to keep on graduating through each successive test, and continue to get the A plus mark for ingenuity, adaptability, and durability.

ELEPHANT FACTS AND FANCIES

There is a widespread belief that an elephant is really terrified of a mouse. The idea makes an obvious appeal to the human love of paradox. But if it is true, there is no reason for it. It certainly cannot be because the elephant is afraid of the mouse getting inside his trunk, since with one snort he could eject it like a cork from a popgun. However, many women are terrified of mice with as little reason. After all, most fears are imaginary, and there is no reason why elephants should be immune to such terrors.

Elephants and ponies do not get along together. Not only are ponies frightened of elephants, but the elephants sometimes become so scared of ponies that a whole train of them will stampede at the sight of one.

The dislike which elephants feel for ponies is exceeded only by their hatred and fear of dogs. In fact, a dog is one of the few animals an elephant will lash out at with its trunk.

WHAT'S THE ANIMAL WORLD COMING TO?

The startling birth in Madrid of three winged cats suggests that there may have been more truth than imagination in ancients Chaldean and Assyrian pictures of winged animals.

Two of the three Spanish cats, both male, have a pair of wings; the third, a female, possesses two pairs. All of them are normal blue Persians in every other respect. With their wings folded, they just look a bit ruffled.

No one seems to know what happened, but in explanation some experts say that almost any crossing of breeds and animal types is possible.

In Brazil there's a donkey that murdered its master—with a dagger thrust. It seems that the animal got into a temper one day while being harnessed bit its owner, then seized a knife from the man's belt between its teeth and stabbed him to death. Anyway, that's how they tell it at Ganudo, where the curious occurrence is said to have happened.

A ghost that for two weeks terrorized inhabitants of an entire block of homes in Amsterdam with its weird night cries, has finally been captured and taken—to the Zoo. The "ghost" was an owl.

New Way To Handle Eye Trouble

PSYCHO-SOLAR TREATMENT FOR THE EYE:—By Dr. R. S. Agarwal published by Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute, 15 Daryaganj, Delhi. Price annas four.

This booklet explains with illustrations how to use the eyes in the correct way in reading, writing, sewing and in seeing cinema. The author advises to see the cinematograph pictures and to read very fine print as an aid to eyesight. Sun treatment with eyes closed is supposed to be very useful to relieve eye troubles. The book is very instructive

CENTRAL FIXATION OR TRATAK AS AN AID TO EYESIGHT:—By Dr. R. S. Agarwal, published by Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute, 15 Daryaganj, Delhi. Price Rs. 2/8.

The book for review explains that when the normal eye looks at an object the part of the object regarded appears best. This quality of the eye is called central fixation When the eye strains or has defective vision this quality of the eye also get defective. To improve central fixation the author has described various central fixation eye exercises on diagrams and eye charts These exercises are supposed to improve defective vision quickly Tratak practices gazing at a dot or a shining object—are supposed to develop concentration and powers of the mind.

PATTER *By Asude*

THE COURAGE TO LIE

A SUSTAINED attempt is being made for the last eight months to drive me out of the house,—every morning. It is being done by men and women who pass as my "well-wishers," Wife, and friends, and folk of that kind. They want me to go out and walk. They say it will do me good.

But I cannot go out and take a walk. I simply cannot. For, I value my sanity more than my life. I refuse to qualify for Colney Hatch to please my well-wishers. You do not understand. No. But you will, if you can carry on up to the end.

Now, tell me first, do you still nourish any funny notions about this business of "telling the truth."? What I mean is, have you got that habit our fathers used to have, of dinning into our minds, morning and night, that old wheeze about telling the truth under all circumstances, and tripe of that sort?

Personally, I have no serious objection to people telling the truth. Tell the truth by all means if it pleases you. But what I say is, don't make a fetish of it, don't have any illusions about it. There is no harm in asking your boy to "tell the truth", so long as you don't believe in it yourself. For you don't, you know.

I have just read an article by a gentleman named A. E. Hotchner in "This Week Magazine" and it set me thinking. The writer has gone into this question of 'lying' docketted it into several categories, and tried to lay down certain principles governing the basic incentives of lying.

It appears that there is one school of thought "which says that telling even the whitest lie may establish a pattern of lying behaviour that can create serious problems." And the views of the late Dr. John Morgan, Professor of Psychology at North-Western University in America, have been aired in this context.

The professor put two familiar poses to prove his point. "How do you turn down a dinner invitation when your truthful reason is that the other guests are terrible bores? How do you get rid of the door-to-door salesman unless you say that the lady of the house is not in?"

The professor thought that a truthful person should not give false excuses in these cases, and this is the professor's recipe for telling the truth. "Turn down the dinner invitation by simply saying you do not wish to go out that evening. Turn away the salesman by telling him that the lady of the house cannot come to the door."

That is "truth-telling", if you please. In other words, whereas the fact is that you do not wish to attend the dinner because the other guests are terrible bores, it serves the Great Cause of Truth-telling if you "simply say" that "you do not wish to go out that evening." But you do, if the other guests were not so boring, don't you?

You do not say "the lady of the house is not in", because that would be untrue. But you 'can' say that "the lady of the house 'cannot' come to the door." But the lady can, if the caller is that rich old uncle from whom "expectations" are in the offing.

You see what I mean? The Professor has simply floundered in a mess of his own making. It can't be done. Not if you wish to live in the world,—a free man, away from Kanke or Lumbini Park. The writer tried "absolute truth-telling", for a whole week, and confesses "before I rounded out my seventh day, most of my friends thought I'd gone crazy." Naturally.

Probe into it a little further. Why did the friends of this man think that he had gone crazy? What is "craziness"? It is simply deviation from form, from pattern. That is, patterns made by Ministers of State and headmasters of schools in the press conferences and puerile pulpitations.

It is a way they have, ministers and head-masters. But you, who, I hope, are neither, should know better. You know very well that "absolute truth" is all my eye and Betty Martin.

The fundamental trouble is that you never start from scratch when you look at the question. For the question is this: "Why? Why must I speak the truth?"

Try to answer that. But you cannot, because you do not know the answer. If you are honest, all you can say is that that is what father said and the teacher said and the padre said and the Minister for Food said we should do. That's all right, but surely you didn't delude yourself that the father or the teacher or the padre or the minister meant a word of it?

Try it. Try it for a day, will you? Just tell the boss what you think of him, the wife what you think of her, your neighbour's wife what you think of her. I have tried it myself—and you should see me as I am now.

And yet, there are some men who have taken all that bunkum seriously and are going about spilling the truth all over. I suppose they are happy that way, but I am not. For, I have been the subject of their truth-telling. At least, one man's.

I did use to take a morning constitutional in the winter months even up to a year ago. And then, one morning, this man happened on me. Somebody introduced us, and then, I threw in the usual 'cliche': "How do you do"?

And what do you think the man's reactions were to this innocent gambit? He turned me to marble, — on the spot. Yes, just like Medusa.

He told me a dreadful story. A story in which the lining of his stomach figured as the principal figure, — and he recounted in a blood-curdling way all that this lining of his stomach did to his stomach. Lightning, thunder, rumblings, eruptions, - and pain—a throbbing, twisting, burning. —I am afraid I cannot racall the whole scenario.

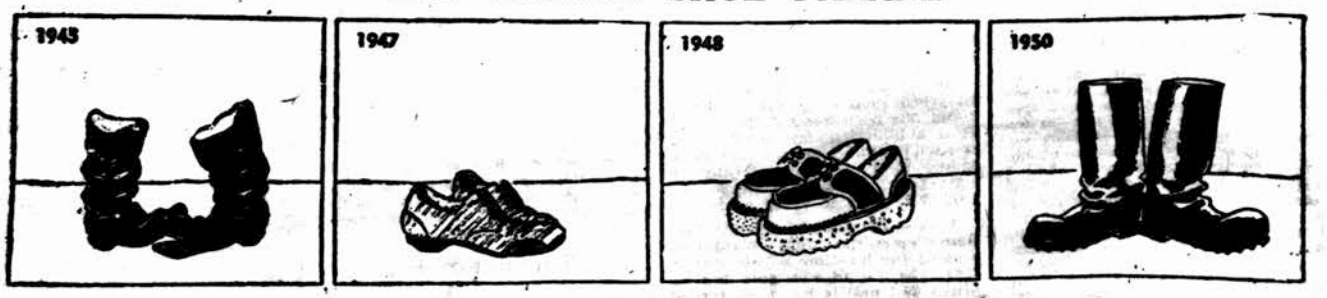
That day I had no taste for breakfast. Somehow I felt all the lightning and thunder and the rest of the bust-up in my own stomach. The man had done his job not so wisely as too well. And the same thing happened the next morning, and the next. For, I could not help saying "How do-ye-do?" when I met him.

That fellow told the truth. I suppose he is happy, but I am not. And that is why there is going to be no "morning constitutional" for me. The man has an uncanny knack of finding out where you are walking. I have tried to change my tracks, but failed to give him the miss.

And then, there are men who think that lying is born of Fear, of cowardice. That is true, up to a point. There are some lies which are told simply to avoid the consequences of Truth. But not all lies, no.

Think of the lies which are basic,—fundamental lies,—foundations on which fortunes are made. You can meet any number of their creators in Bombay and Calcutta. No, it is not Fear which gave them birth. On the contrary, it requires great courage to build up lies which ultimately lead to what you and I and the minister want—Money, Power, and a Noise in the world.

"THE GERMAN SHOE PARADE"



'Frankfurter Rundschau,' Frankfort

Can Indians Write English?

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WRITERS BIG & SMALL

BY RANJEE SHAHANI

BUT I ask it. And I would answer: "Sometimes."

Here, too, a qualification is called for. On the whole, Indians wrote better English in the past than they do now. Think of Ram Mohan Roy, Keshub Chander Sen, Toru and Aru Dutt, and Manmohan Ghosh. The best of the lot, however, was C. R. Das. You doubt me? Well, then, listen:

Had she (India) not once been the High Priestess of the Orient? Had not her civilisation left its ripple mark on the furthermost limits of Asia? India still had a soul to save, which the parching drought of modern vulgarity threatens daily with death; she alone in a pharisaical world, where everyone acclaimed God in speech and denied Him in fact, offered Him the worship of her heart; she alone yet gave birth to the choice spirits that cast aside the highest of earth's gifts in their enraptured pursuit of the life of life.

Again:

And then? Goodbye for ever to the India of Valmiki and Vyasa, of the Vedas and Vedanta; from whose sacred soil had sprung Lord Krishna and Gautama. Farewell, Priestess of Asia, mistress of the eastern seas, temple of Nirvana to which pilgrims journeyed from Palestine and Cathay.

Are these samples of laughable English? Charles Morgan or Sir Osbert Sitwell would have been proud to have written them.

Tagore

Tagore, now. His knowledge of English, though excellent, was never absolute. I have it from Sir William Rothenstein that he himself and Yeats had touched up 'Gitanjali'; and Sturge Moore told me that he had done "some polishing" for Tagore. I myself have come across things by Tagore in the Indian Press that were shockingly bad. But the poet could occasionally throw off phrases of real power.

Iqbal, a truly magnificent poet, wrote mostly in Urdu and Persian, but he had a marvellous understanding of the English language. Here I speak from personal knowledge. One or two talks that I had with him were enough to show that he played with English like a magician. Had he written in this language—But it is idle to linger over the might-have-beens.

Gandhiji

Mahatma Gandhi was neither a thinker nor a linguist nor a scholar, he was something infinitely greater. What? It is no use going into that now, but I might say that he was unique as a writer. He used English in a way that reminds us of the Christian Bible. His writing is simple, natural, full of the cadences of the heart. There is no word to describe his style; I can only call it Gandhian witchery or necromancy.

Talking of Mahatma Gandhi reminds me of a curious fact: most of the best of our writers do not seem to take up a purely literary career. The lure of something else is always upon them. Reflect on the careers of Sarojini Naidu, Nehru, and even Radhakrishnan. As for Aurobindo, he was a searcher—a searcher of spiritual relatives. Writing was to him merely a means to an end.

When writing becomes a means to an end, something dreadful seems to happen. The sap is drawn out to it. We hear only the rustle of autumn leaves.

Tolstoy's Plight

Consider here a significant case. Tolstoy remained a great writer until the moral bug entered his spirit. Then everything withered. The goddess of beauty, scandalised, refused to spend a night in his writings.

But to come to the younger writers—

(Continued on Page 23)

KNOTTY PROBLEM

M. Nasrollah Entezam of Iran (left) President of the United Nations General Assembly holds informal talks with Sir Benegal N. Rau of India (centre) and Mahomoud Fawzi Bey of Egypt.

One Man Who Won Peace

BY SIR BENEGAL N. RAU

planet revolving round an insignificant star, so insignificant that if through any cosmic cataclysm it were to disappear, the event would not even be noticed from the remoter parts of our own galaxy, let alone the innumerable other galaxies of the universe.

On this planet, which is many millions of years old, man is a very recent arrival compared with other forms of life. His normal expectation of life is about seventy years.

Thus on the purely physical plane he is a mere speck in space and time. Most of his life is a struggle for existence, leaving little time for higher thought. And yet look at his achievements in the few thousand years since civilization began!

"Perched precariously on this rotating speck of mud and water" that we call the earth, man has by mere force of thought penetrated into the deepest mysteries of the universe. He has discovered the laws of the infinitely vast spaces around us as well as of the infinitely small world within the atom, and is now in the process of creating a miniature sun that we call the hydrogen bomb. When we contemplate man's truly wonderful conquests of external nature, have we no reason for hoping that he will, before very long, discover the laws of his own well-being and learn to conquer rather than destroy himself? Surely, the end of all his labours could not merely be the destruction of the race.

These may seem somewhat general reflections, but they serve to give some idea of the hope and spirit in which the representatives of India in the United Nations are trying to guide their activities. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding regarding India's attitude on many questions of importance—for instance, that of admitting the Peking Government to the U. N. I shall not discuss here all the aspects of this question but shall Far East, there is often a tendency to assume that a particular regime represents democracy and that those who oppose it are Communists. This is an extreme over-simplification which may lead to serious errors of policy.

It should not be impossible to find reliable, unbiased persons capable of undertaking an objective study of the real situation in each of these countries. The results of such a study would be a great contribution to world peace. To take drastic action in the absence of such information is likely to lead the world in the opposite direction—toward universal conflict.

Recently, in the General Assembly of the United Nations, I mentioned that the total annual expenditure for the United Nations was less than the annual interest on the cost of the equipment needed for the production of a single atomic bomb. If only the fear of war could be reduced to a minimum, we could embark upon a programme of general disarmament and spend the money so saved on economic reconstruction. Atomic energy could be diverted entirely to purposes of peace. A great surgeon in this country recently told me how valuable some of the products of atomic fission were proving in the treatment of disease and deplored the fact that a fraction of the vast sums now spent on preparations for war could not be devoted to medical research. All this would be possible if we could dissipate the distrust among nations out of which is born the dread of war, and the competition in armaments.

This general statement on the deeper currents of India's foreign policy will, I trust, make it easier for the people of the United States to appreciate Nehru's moves in regard to problems on or near India's frontiers.

The American people must understand that the solutions of these problems concern India even more vitally than countries farther away from the scenes of actual or possible trouble in Asia. They must learn to trust India, even if on some specific questions we hold divergent views. India's adherence to the democratic way of life, its opposition to aggression, and its faith in the fundamental freedoms are so deep and abiding that the differences are of minor and passing significance.

With its long and varied history and wide range of experiences India surely has a mission to fulfil in the present world crisis. That it manifestly can-

Mahatma's Legacy To Humanity

MANY people whom I have met in recent months have associated India with the cause of world peace. This is natural, because India produced the greatest apostle of peace of modern times—Mahatma Gandhi; and although Gandhi died more than two years ago, he is one of those for whom there is no such thing as death, writes the author in the 8th Anniversary Number of "The Nation"

One incident in his life, which occurred some months before his tragic murder, has a meaning in present circumstances. Toward the end of August, 1947, the Mahatma happened to be in Calcutta. It was a period of general Hindu-Mosiem tension, but Calcutta itself was comparatively quiet. I asked the head of the police whether the peace that reigned in the city was due to Gandhi's presence. He replied, "Oh, no, it is due to a multitude of other causes—chiefly the efficiency of the police. One man cannot bring peace to a whole city."

About the first week of September I was again in Calcutta; and again there was peace in the city. But during the interval grave events had taken place. In fact, on August 31 there had been a serious disturbance: the very house in which the Mahatma was living had been attacked, and he himself had narrowly escaped injury. Next day he started a fast—a fast unto death unless the warring communities came to their senses and promised to behave themselves.

The fast lasted seventy-three hours, and during this period leaders of all communities—Hindu, Moslem, Christian—and of all organisations — merchants, shopkeepers, workers—came to his sedside and signed a pledge that there would be no more communal trouble.

And from that day, for months, there was no trouble either in Calcutta or anywhere else in Bengal, although there was serious trouble in other parts of India. I asked the head of the police what he thought of the situation this time. He replied, "This time I must confess that peace has been brought by the efforts of one man and one man alone.

Here we see a proof of one of the articles of the Mahatma's philosophy: if the cause is just, one man with faith and determination can win through. What is true of the individual is true of organisations. It is also true of countries. one country, with faith and determination, can win through in time. It is in this hope that we who have the honour to represent India in the United Nations are trying to carry out our duties.

I have often quoted what a great admirer wrote of Gladstone: "We believe in no man's infallibility, but it is restful to be sure of one man's integrity." India like any other country, may make mistakes but even if it is in a minority of one, we are anxious that there should be no doubt of its integrity.

I sometimes wonder whether "the worth of the human person"—to quote the words of the Charter of the United Nations—is fully realized by us, or whether by constant repetition the words are coming to lose their meaning. To guard against this danger, we might recall an analogy suggested by recent developments of science in the world of matter. The atomic bomb is the greatest explosive force that we know in the physical world today. Yet what starts this tremendous explosion is a single neutron —an infinitesimal invisible particle which, acting as a kind of gun, first sets off two near it and then others and so on until there is an almost earth-shaking force.

What is true of the physical world is also true of the moral: there also a vast chain reactions may radiate from a single individual.

One of the lessons we may learn from modern science, therefore, is the importance of the infinitely small and, by analogy, the tremendous potential worth of the individual human being and the immense value of individual freedom. If a single individual organisation, or country can set in motion the right kind of idea, it may ultimately move the whole world.

That is a fortifying thought in moments of frustration; there is another, almost equally effective, and also suggested by the latest developments of science. Let us for a moment consider not man as an individual but man in the sum. **The earth he inhabits is a small**

India Follows His Line In Foreign Policy

confine myself to one which I hope will be entirely non-controversial. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December, 1948, largely as the result of the noble efforts of Mrs. Roosevelt. That declaration is meant to serve as a common standard of achievement for all peoples. There are 475,000,000 people in the Republic of China.

Do we or do we not want these people to have the benefit of this Declaration, with all the rights and freedoms for which it calls? And who can confer rights and freedoms on these millions of people except the Government that actually controls their territory and shapes their laws?

Whatever may be the complexion of that government, surely it would be an advantage to have it represented in the United Nations and made to accept the obligations of a member; so that if it fails to do so, we can call it to account.

I have frequently been invited at Lake Success to explain India's attitude toward other difficult problems which have come up for solution in the Security Council or in the General Assembly.

Whether it is Korea, China, Indo-China or any other country in the not do by passively identifying itself with any power or group of powers. To pursue any other course than the one on which Nehru has firmly set his country would be to suppress its individuality, and therefore to reduce its capacity to play an active role in safeguarding peace.

As I began with a reference to Gandhi, so I must conclude. Twenty years ago, at the Round Table Conference in London, Gandhi addressed a prophetic appeal to the then British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald. He said: "Can we (Britain and India) not march together as equal partners, not for the exploitation of a single race or a single individual, but for the good of humanity—and form a real League of Nations?" Had that appeal borne immediate fruit, the world might have been spared some at least of the agonies of the last twenty years. But the appeal has lost none of its force in the vastly altered circumstances of today.

In any event, India—alone or in the company of other powers which are similarly convinced that the principles of the Charter should be the basis of a new civilization—must continue to strike the same note, in the U. N. and outside. The solution of its many economic and social problems will give it even greater authority than it now possesses in insisting on decent standards of living as the best antidote to revolutionary doctrines. Happiness and prosperity for 350,000,000 people in southern Asia, achieved by democratic processes, will inevitably prove to be the greatest single stabilizing factor in the cause of world peace.

IN January 1928, Leon Trotsky was arrested and banished to Central Asia. His crime consisted of doctrinal and political differences with Stalin. Before the revolution and under Lenin's leadership such controversies were resolved by Communist Party debates and ballots. Now the revolver of the G.P.U. has become the supreme argument. This is a sample of the ruling cult of

STALIN-IDOLATRY

By LOUIS FISCHER

ALMOST all nations had been hostile, prejudiced and unfair to the new Russia. The collection of dead debts, the restitution of nationalized properties, and the venting of ideological animosities seemed more urgent to capitalist diplomacy than the establishment of normal political and economic contacts which would have hastened real peace and recovery.

Talking with Soviet friends, one would condemn Bolshevik stupidities and crudities; but on trips to Europe and America, I found people arrayed in two opposing camps, one pro-Soviet, the other anti-Soviet, and I just could not join the latter. Russia's basic aspirations became more attractive to me after a look at the dull 'normalcy' of the Harding-Coolidge era in the U.S.A. and the aimlessness of Europe. Vacillating democracy in Italy had already succumbed to Mussolini Fascism. The German Socialists had muffed a unique post-war opportunity to immunize their country's past and potential warmakers: the Junkers, militarists, and monopoly industrialists.

The historic blunder of moderation closed my mind to the fierce Social-Democratic criticism of the Bolsheviks who 'did' liquidate Russia's political and economic royalists. It also made it difficult for me to regard Social Democracy as an alternative to capitalism.

Before long, I realized that my choice was made. A choice depends on the available alternative to it. I preferred fresh sweeping winds to stale stagnant air, and well-intentioned pioneers to proved failures. I liked the Soviets because they were an experiment in the interest of the downtrodden majority's welfare, because they destroyed the privileges of the powerful few, because they were weak, and because the world's conservatives and reactionaries opposed them. All these preferences and likes arose from a temperamental pre-disposition which, almost imperceptibly, soon made me a partisan of the Soviet Union.

Loyalty For Cause

One's general alignment with a cause is more compelling than all but the most shocking facts about it. Just as religious conviction is impervious to logical argument and, indeed, does not result from logical processes, just as nationalist devotion or personal affection defies a mountain of evidence, so my pro-Soviet attitude soon attained complete independence from day-to-day events. Developments which seemed detrimental to Russia were regarded as ephemeral, dishonestly interpreted, or cancelled out by more significant and countervailing developments. I studied conditions carefully and reported them faithfully; sometimes they were no credit to Bolshevism. But that did not weaken my attachment to the Soviet system or my belief in its bright future.

The New York 'Nation' of March 4th, 1925, published an article by me on 'Political Prisoners Under Bolshevism' in which I referred to Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, two well-known international anarchists who visited Soviet Russia in 1920-21. In those years, I said, 'more political prisoners crowded the jails than today and they were worse treated. Berkman and Goldman knew these things, for they enjoyed freedom of movement and the company of many anti-Bolsheviks who kept them informed. Nevertheless they found it possible to support the Communists and to lend themselves to winning anarchist converts to the Bolshevik cause.

In other words, when you are pro-Soviet, political prisoners and imprisonment are a blot on the fair escutcheon which you regret; when you grow disillusioned, they become a weapon for an open struggle against Russia.'

Alexander Berkman criticized my statement. From Berlin he wrote, 'Entirely well-disposed towards the Bolsheviki, as I was during the first year of my stay in Russia, and anxious to aid in constructive revolutionary work, I sought every opportunity to convince the Communist leaders that a policy of revolutionary tolerance and an ethical attitude towards their political opponents from the Left would serve the revolution far better than persecution. Even after my final and open break with the Bolsheviki, after the Kronstadt blood bath, I still strove to help change their policy towards the imprisoned revolutionaries.'

Tide Turns

Here Berkman confirmed my thesis. He was pro-Soviet, while abominating the inhumane Bolshevik treatment of political prisoners. Then the draconic Soviet suppression of the sailors' revolt on the island of Kronstadt near Petrograd embittered Berkman against the entire Soviet regime.

This 'Kronstadt blood bath' transformed the Bolshevik treatment of prisoners from a subject or private protest into a reason for public attack. Moscow's cruelty toward political prisoners probably lessoned Berkman's immunity to the shock of Kronstadt, but it was only after Kronstadt that Berkman became an avowed enemy.

What counts decisively is the 'Kronstadt.' Until its advent, one may waver emotionally or doubt intellectually or even reject the cause altogether in one's mind and yet refuse to attack it.

I had no 'Kronstadt' for many years.

Throughout, I consciously and subconsciously weighed the Soviet regime in the balance. My reading of the scales, of course, depended on what I put into them. On the one hand, it was obvious to me in 1924 that the Soviet state 'has disregarded the wishes or the human unit. Liberty is not as sacred an ikon as it is in the West; to give economic freedom to the mass is a nobler aim. Thus the Communists would explain and justify (but in my opinion this does not justify) the absence of a free press and the activities of the G.P.U.'

I disapproved of Bolshevik suppression of personal freedom which has always meant more to me than practically anything else. On the other hand, I noted in the same article that 'the aim of the Bolsheviks was a new society' and that new society without exploitation outweighed the absence of a free press and the presence of the secret police.

The Soviet promise stimulated my imagination. The Soviet Government's promissory notes and its post-dated cheques, even when post-dated a whole decade, were more valuable evidence than the inefficiency and insufficiency, for instance, of current industrial production. Russia's ugly past and her plans for the beautiful future shaped every judgment of the present. The future was Bolshevik capital. The Bolsheviks offered to sell everybody a share in it. They presented each new Five Year Plan as a hard but necessary step in the ascent to the new world. How could you complain about the scarcity of potatoes when you were building Socialism? Wouldn't you forgo butter for Dnieprostroi and Magnitogorsk which meant more water power, more steel and ultimately more butter?

Hypnotic Effect

The Soviets knew the hypnotic effect of the great dream, and as the promised future passed into the past, they strove to keep alive the trust in delayed benefits. Among other things, they ordered all writers, in the middle of the 1930's, to treat the present as though it did not exist and the future as if it had already arrived. This literary device became known as 'Socialist realism.

Vsevolod Ivanov, a well-known Soviet novelist, was writing a novel about life at the new gigantic automobile factory in Gorky. For better acquaintance with his subject, he went to stay at the plant, and while there he read parts of his manuscript to meetings of working people. He read them a chapter dealing with the difficulties encountered by the workers in travelling great distances in poor buses over bad roads. Communists at the meetings took him to task.

'How long before you finish the novel?' they asked.

'Six months' Ivanov estimated.

'Then the censoring will require a few months, and printing a few more. Your book won't appear until a year from now and in a year we will have good roads and new buses and new apartment houses near the plant. So why not describe these roads buses and homes as already existing?'

Once I fell ill in Moscow for several weeks. After a time, when friends telephoned to inquire about me, Markooska, my wife, would reply, 'He's much better but he doesn't know it yet.' That was a domestic version of 'Socialist realism' intended, since it was said in my hearing, to serve as a kind of Coueistic propaganda.

Pie in the sky sustains young ambitious men and their parents. It sustained those who expected the new Soviet society to break ground for mankind's betterment. They looked on every inch of progress as an earnest of miles of further advance.

Probably because it supports my innate faith in progress, construction excites me, and the Soviet construction of huge factories, hydro-electric power stations, and towns enthused me the more since I looked at it through the magnifying glass of hope. This was but the initial instalment of a grandiose programme which would change the face and raise the living standards of an unfortunate country and thereby demonstrate that governments of the people could work effectively and exclusively for the people.

Music Of Socialism

Statistics of industrial growth now commenced to fill the Soviet press. They were the music of Socialism, the overture to the new society. I was present at the birth of the mammoth tractor factory in Kharkov when the ground was being cleared, and I visited the construction site once a year. Later I toured the plant annually. I felt intimately related to it.

Similarly, the Dnieprostroi dam became part of me. With the chief Soviet engineer I climbed over the boulders on the river-bed when the water was first pumped away, and five years later I drove in a car over the mighty concrete wall, more than a hundred feet high and a third of a mile long, which rested on those boulders.

The Soviets had created a Niagara to bring light, heat, and consumer goods to millions. When the Nazis blew up a section of that dam, it hurt me.

Abroad, numerous power stations and factories stood silent. The 1929 Wall Street crash and the depression threw millions into bread lines and despair. This too weighed in the scales and tipped the balance towards the Soviet side.

Capitalist economists and intellectuals came to study Soviet planning and wondered whether it could be applied at home.

Parallel with the industrialization of the Soviet Union, the government spurred the collectivization of agriculture. One of these tasks would have strained the capacities of any regime. The Bolsheviks took on both simultaneously. In 1929, the authorities started a process whereby the small farms of at least a hundred million private capitalistic peasants would be merged into collectives.

Collectivization was the first revolution in the organization of agriculture since the land-chained serfs of Europe became free, land-owning peasants. Collectives promised rational, large-scale production.

As the urban factory replaced the artisan of the Middle Ages so the kolkhoz would replace the small individual farmer. Collectivization looked like a turning point in human events. With the drastic dramatism that characterizes them, the Bolsheviks squeezed this whole chapter of sociological development into a few quick years. The foreign observer congratulated himself on his rare good fortune: history was being made under his eyes.

Collectivization

Yet collectivization was the 'Kronstadt' of many foreign sympathizers and, incidentally, of innumerable Soviet citizens, who realized, before I did, that the collectives were an ingenious, twentieth-century form of wholesale serfdom which forced the peasant to work under the eyes and prods of picked village Communists and made him dependent on the state for seed, tools, work animals, and most of his income.

This nationalization of agriculture naturally encountered fierce, far-flung peasant resistance, and we all saw how the government responded. It banished hordes of kulaks or prosperous farmers to slave-labour camps. Even these mass deportations did not break the villages' opposition.

Poorer peasants refused to take their

(Continued on page 21)

'WHILE JOE'S ARMY REMAINS INTACT'

White in 'The Akron Beacon-Journal'.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

PHILATELY ON THE DECLINE

British Colonials Are Now Being Affected

IN the article elsewhere on this page, I have restricted myself to the case of individual countries. When large Colonial Empires entered the racket, the cumulative harm was a thousand times worse. At first philatelic agents fulfilled the needs of the collector and also spared small colonies the flood of requests which invariably followed a new issue.

If a tiny island produced a new stamp, and the poor postmaster had to send off a few thousand copies to enthusiastic individuals, he would soon be in a sad state. With the establishment of 'agents' in the capitals of the mother country, stamps were easier to obtain. If a man wanted to obtain French Guiana, there was no need to murder someone and be deported to Devil's Island. He merely had to write to Paris and there were the stamps without further ado.

But now it also meant that what purported to be a stamp of St. Helena might never have been off the shores of Britain and also that when certain changes of shade or perforation were made, the particular variety might have been available at "headquarters", but never on sale in the colony itself. There WERE advantages, of course. The stamps, since they were obtained centrally by wholesalers, were sold by the latter at a lower price than was possible when individuals had to write to far-flung colonies for the various sets.

With complete series so easy to obtain — especially for those whose purses were lengthy— half the fun went out of philately. The 'stamp hunt' —a great feature of the old days— simply ceased to exist. And, knowing that collectors would now purchase sets complete, governments were encouraged to produce long series for every spot under their control.

Craze For Completion

FORMERLY, there was no particular shame in a man having to admit that his set was complete except for such and such an item. These days—except if the stamp happens to be a major rarity and to have slipped past the "new issue" services—it is evidently a heinous crime not to own each and every specimen that makes up the series. Pitcairn must be complete. Ascension must be complete, every tiny speck in the ocean must have its full quota, right up to the ultimate value! Places which have a population of a couple of thousand souls issue stamps with a face value of a pound, though it is pretty obvious that the top denomation cannot have any justifiable Postal purpose, and is there merely to swell the treasury of the place that issues it.

The Crown Agents, who happen to be the official stamp wholesalers for the Colonial Office, quite naturally do everything in their power to encourage collectors to buy all their issues. Perhaps the fact that places like the aforementioned Pitcairn Islands have built a school from the proceeds of the sale of stamps, and many outposts of Empire show a tidy surplus in their annual budget is cause sufficient for collectors to console themselves that their money has been well spent.

This does not, however, mean that we must be plagued with marathon affairs like the "Weddings", whose initial cost ran into several hundreds of rupees. Such things, in the end, spell their own doom. But, all said and done, if a collector wishes to make a fool of himself, there is not very much that any one can do to stop him. If the issuing authority at least adheres to postal regulations, anything might be condoned. But see what has now happened. In England, of all places!

Morocco Used In G.B.

RECENTLY, the British Post Office relaxed its rules and allowed the use in Great Britain of "Agencies" stamps overprinted for use in Morocco. This is said to have been done as a gesture to the trade and the collecting body, which had over-bought the stamps and now found it impossible to dispose of them.

The "Weddings" and the UPU.'s having absorbed most of the surplus cash, collectors now found it difficult to buy any further stamps. This concession of using the overprinted stamps was the result.

Instead of leaving these hoarders to stew in their own juice, the Post Office sprang to their aid with singular alacrity. Perhaps this is not very surprising, since the bulk of the revenue from the Crown Agents sales is derived from speculators who are ready and able to invest in large amounts of stamps without demanding any postal service whatever in return!

What exactly is the status of the Moroccan stamps used in Great Britain? Are they to be classed as "Used Abroad"? Hitherto a British stamp used in India, or a French item that slipped past a Colonial postmaster was taken to be a freak and put in the album as an interesting example of a lapse on the part of an inattentive postal official. But these current Moroccan stamps are nothing but ordinary Great Britain. The superscription "Morocco" is totally meaningless. The physical boundaries of the country of origin usually mark the limits of the postal validity of its stamps. But the postal system is now reduced to a farce, and I, for one, would really like to know in exactly WHAT part of the album one has to paste these hybrids!

Where Will It End?

IF this were an isolated instance, and if the rot were to be stemmed even at this late stage, it would be unkind to grouse. I suppose that even hoarders have to live, and if they have scratched the back of the Post Office for so long, it is only just and equitable that the latter, for once, returns the compliment.

But the reason why I am condemning these Moroccan used in G.B. is because they appear to be setting a dangerous precedent. The "Philatelic Magazine", a few issues back, carried some notes by its editor, Tom Morgan, about a proposal to allow stamps from ANY colony to be used in Great Britain during the forthcoming Festival Of Britain, provided only that the currency was on a level with the British. Obviously there is little use in stigmatising this move at the present moment, because it is so fantastic that it is hard to believe that it will ever be carried through.

If the day ever arrives when this sort of thing is possible, Philately is finished. I suppose that a collector will—a few years hence—merely have to saunter into a post office and take his pick of the stamps of Costa Rica or Monaco or Timbucktoo or anywhere else that takes his fancy. If he sends them through the post, he will have them in beautifully fine used condition. Or perhaps there will not even be the need to do that. Maybe the obliging gent at the Bureau will take the appropriate canceller and produce whatever postmark he happens to fancy!

The British Government has long stood for all that was finest in philately. Men went in for colonials usually because they were the only stamps free of the pitch which defiled issues from many foreign countries. As one who believes that traditions still count for something, I fervently hope that Britain calls a halt to this jugglery before it is too late, and announces that—whether the philatelist likes it or no—it is not going to allow its postal services to be used as a bargain counter by profiteers.

Let the islanders of Pitcairn use their own stamps. Stamp collectors will be sure to buy them as long as they are attractive and available at a reasonable price. But the world of stamps has no use— NONE WHATEVER—for "Pitcairn used in G.B.". Let the land that gave the world the Penny Black preserve its philatelic integrity.

IF THE SALT LOSES ITS SAVOUR, WHEREWITH SHALL IT BE SALTED?

WEDDING BELLS PEAL AGAIN

In 1939 Iran produced a lovely series to commemorate the marriage of the Shah to Princess Fowziah. Now a new set has been issued to commemorate the wedding of the Shah and Soraya Isfandiari Bakhtiari.

HOW TO ROPE IN THE UNWARY ENTHUSIAST

LAST week I gave some instances of the evils that have inflicted the hobby in the past. These evils, though frowned upon by most genuine lovers of the hobby, were often condoned by the very people that could have done the most to nip them in the bud; dealers and the trade in general.

Does this, then, mean that dealers have not the interests of the hobby at heart? At first sight this may seem to be the case, but there is an important distinction to be drawn between the attitude of the amateur collector towards stamps and that of the professional. While a collector may very easily condemn an issue out of hand and concentrate his interests elsewhere, the bald fact remains that if a poor dealer were to indulge any such whims, he would soon be out of business.

It is absolutely true to say that collectors—as a class—get only what they deserve. There would have been no such thing as the "cancelled to order" business, for instance, if collectors had used a little commonsense and worked it out for themselves that it was a physical impossibility for the issues of a small country to be used in quantities sufficient to satiate the appetites of the collecting fraternity.

Now all that seems to be changed. Instead of having to hunt up twenty dealers or fellow-collectors and make a "swop" at a sacrifice, all that needs be done is to buy stamps off a counter—not the counter of the post office, but the counter of a shop. This is possible because of the Philatelic Bureau—about which, more, presently.

Dealers have been in business from the middle of the last century. Most rarities have passed through their hands before they reached the collector. No major collection has been formed without their help. But granting that most dealers are thoroughly honest and deplore bad trends in philately as much as any man, the fact still remains that it is only with the help of the unscrupulous wholesaler, that many governments have been able to exploit the hobby. And a professional has either to stock the line that his rival does—howsoever unsavoury it may be—or put up his shutters. Take the case of so-called 'provisionals."

Knowing that "provisionals" usually fetch more than "definatives", some governments have manufactured them without rhyme or reason, clean forgetting that the very meaning of the word presupposes an emergency, and oblivious that an artificial restriction placed on postal issues is, to put it very mildly, a form of dishonesty.

Philatelic Bureaux

AT this stage, of course, the "Philatelic Bureaux", which have just been mentioned, had been in existence for some time. There the philatelist could—as befitted so lordly a creature—sit in plush and chromium comfort and choose whatever he wanted with a minimum of bother. No stuffy standing in queues for him. That was only for the user of the "commercial mail" or for the mother foolish enough to want to send a letter to her son.

Russia had, along with the others, suddenly woken up to the fact that stamps were a sure-fire means of propaganda, so she brought out a few hundred gaudy labels in honour of this that and the other ad nauseam. Stamps went merrily mounting. Stamps overflowed the pages of the album. The new generation, having a hearty contempt for the dignity of line engraving, decided to concentrate on the more flashy allure of photogravure.

Catalogue compilers, making frantic efforts to keep pace with the flood of new issues, tried their best and finally went down bloody but unbowed. The "Red Book" was split in twain. The "Green Gibbons" took on Technt-

(Contfnued on Page 18)

Stop Press!

In the issue of Feb. 11th, I had written condemning as the sheerest abuse of a collector's tolerance, the issue of the fancy "Miniature Sheets" of the Belgian Congo U.P.U. set. Now news is to hand that the administration itself has disowned these absolutely fictitious labels. More about this next week, but this much is certain: These sheets, which have been changing hands at £16 and over, are no more authorised than if a label off a beer bottle were put on a letter!

PUBLIC NOTICES

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION BOARD

Seating arrangements for the S. S. C. Examination 1951 at Bombay and Dadar Centres.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

S.No.	Name of Institution	Subject	Seat. Nos. of Candidates
	UNIT 'A'		
1.	Elphinstone College, Bombay-1.	Additional English	5205-5954
2.	Government Law College, Bombay-1.	Additional English	5955-6348
3.	Sukhadwala Buildings, Fort, Bombay-1.	Additional English	6349-6608
4.	Sir J.J.P.B. Institution, Fort, Bombay-1.	Additional English	6609-6957 7613-7765 18165
5.	Shri S. K. Jain Girls' High School, Marine Lines, Bombay-1.	Urdu Gujarati Urdu	4611-4824 7263-7508 7528-7556
	UNIT 'B'		
6.	Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Fort, Bombay.	Gujarati	2250-2739
7.	Bharda New High School Fort, Bombay.	Gujarati	2740-3239
8.	St. Xavier's College, Bombay-1.	Gujarati	3240-4089
9.	St. Xavier's High School, Bombay-1.	Gujarati Kannada Sindhi	4090-4497 7509-7527 7557-7591
10.	Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay-1	Non-University Subjects	14828-15235
11.	Elphinstone Technical High School, Bombay-1.	Non-University Subjects	15236-16176
	UNIT 'C'		
12.	A. E. Society's High School, Bombay-4	Marathi	1-550
13.	Marwari Vidyalaya High School, Bombay-4.	Marathi	551-1250
14.	Robert Money High School, Bombay-7	Marathi	1251-1800
15.	Chikitsak Samooh High School, Bombay-4	Marathi Marathi	1801-2249 6958-7000
16.	Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay.	Marathi Sindhi Marathi	7001-7262 4825-5055 14827
17.	Wilson High School, Girgaum, Bombay.	Kannada Hindi Hindi	4498-4610 5056-5204 7592-7612
	UNIT 'D'		
1.	King George English School, Dadar.	Marathi	7766-8510
2.	I. E. S. Girls' High School, Dadar.	Marathi	8511-8750
3.	S. I. E. Society's High School, Matunga, Bombay-19	Marathi	8751-9705
4.	R. A. Podar College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay-19	Non-University subjects	16177-16936
	UNIT 'E'		
5.	Orient High School, Dadar.	Marathi	9706-10055
6.	I. E. S. Girls' High School, Pinto Villa, Dadar	Marathi	10056-10425
7.	Antonio D'Silva High School, Dadar.	Marathi Marathi	10426-11160 13974-14050
8.	G. E. Society's Girls' High School, Tulsi Pipe Road Dadar.	Tamil Marathi Tamil Hindi	11989-12012 14051-14514 14631 14721-14729
9.	C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar.	Gujarati	11161-11941
10.	Scottish Orphanage Society's High School, Cadell Road, Dadar.	Additional English	12832-13250
	UNIT 'F'		
11.	Ram Narain Ruia College, Matunga	Non-University subjects	16937-17840
12.	Khalsa College, Matunga.	Bengali Urdu Hindi Bengali Urdu Non-University subjects	12013-12030 12031-12047 12748-12831 14632 14633-14634 17841-18164
13.	J. B. Vachha High School for Girls, Dadar.	Addl. English	13251-13850
14.	R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel.	Kannada Sindhi Addl. English Gujarati Kannada Sindhi Addl. English	11942-11968 12568-12747 13851-13973 14515-14618 14619-14630 14635-14720 14730-14826
15.	K. M. S. Parel High School, Parel.	Sindhi	12048-12567

8th March 1951.

S. S. MONE,
Secretary,
S. S. C. Exam. Board.

9786

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 22-3-1951 for the supply of pulses, Groundnut oil and Salt at the Railway Grainshops in the Bombay State as indicated below:—

Grainshop Godown at:	Teordal	Gramdal	Groundnut Oil	Salt
Wadi Bandar	800	800	800	600
Poona	400	500	200	200
Dehu Road	—	—	150	—
Lonavla	—	—	150	—
Karjat	—	—	80	—
Dhond	300	500	300	—
Sholapur	200	250	250	—
Bhusaval	1000	1000	900	500
Manmad	200	250	200	200
Igatpuri	200	250	250	200

NOTE:— Quantities shown above are required in Bengal Maunds.

Tender documents may be obtained on payment of Re. 1/- per set either in Cash or by Money Order from the above office or from the Assistant Controller, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, at Poona.

(9784)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 22-3-1951 for the handling and transport work at the Railway's Grainshop at Thana. Tender documents may be obtained free of cost from the above office.

(9783)

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

ENGINEERING COLLEGE.
BANARAS.

Admission in Mechanical, Electrical and Civil Engineering leading to B.Sc. (Engineering) Degree.

THE NEXT SESSION starts on the 16th July, 1951. The course covers four years in the college and one year on Practical Training in a recognised workshop. APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION ON PRESCRIBED FORM AVAILABLE IN THE ENGINEERING COLLEGE OFFICE UPTO 20-5-51, ON RECEIPT OF A CROSSED POSTAL ORDER FOR RUPEES THREE ONLY, PAYABLE TO THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, WILL BE RECEIVED UPTO 30TH MAY, 1951.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATION — Intermediate or equivalent examination with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics with a minimum of 50 per cent marks in each subject. Age limit 21 years. Students appearing at the Intermediate or equivalent examination with above subjects, may also apply. Students have to reside in the University Hostels. Monthly expenses including lodging, boarding and tuition fees come to about Rupees One hundred only. Full details of the course including syllabuses etc. will be found in the copy of the Revised Regulations which will be forwarded by Registered Post on receipt of Rs. 1/8/-. The money for the Revised Regulations may be sent by money order or postal order. Stamps will not be accepted.

If the amount for Application form or Regulation is sent by Money Order, the full address of the remitter and full details of requirements should be written in the M.O. Coupon.

(9772)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to work in various offices throughout India. Apply for terms to Eastern Traders, Employment Agents, Kotwali Bazar, Jullundur City. (2466)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents or Stockists for Gents & Ladies Plastic, Nut, and Seep Buttons. For Samples and terms apply to:— The Laxmi Button Mfg. Co. Barabazar, Calcutta-7 (2408)

Wanted Agents in unrepresented areas for our New Inventions "Ready Made Tea, Coffee and Coco" Decent salary/commission offered. Samples and terms sent on request. The Milton Corporation, Narela, Delhi. (9742)

BOMBAY'S PLEA FOR MORE FOOD

Detailed Talks With Thirumalrao

BOMBAY, Saturday—India's Deputy Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr. Thirumalrao, who is in the City to discuss Bombay's deteriorating food position with the State's Food and Agriculture Minister, saw Mr. Dinkerrao Desai and Mr. M. P Patil.

With Mr. Patil, he is said to have taken up the question of the Grow More-Food Campaign in the light of the Reserve Bank's survey report, which was published a few days ago.

It will be recalled that the report contained some caustic remarks with regard to the conduct of the campaign, which according to the report, had resulted in wastage of colossal amounts.

Mr. Thirumalrao, is learnt to have had a free and frank talk about the Grow-More-Food problem with Bombay's Agriculture Minister M. P. Patil on aspects covering the Reserve Bank's report as well as future measures to make the Grow-More-Food campaign the success it ought to be.

FOOD SUPPLIES

With Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, he is stated to have discussed the question of food supplies.

Mr. Desai, it is learnt, pointed out to the Central Deputy Food Minister the helpless plight in which Bombay was and pressed the demand for additional allocations of two lakhs tons of foodgrains to tide over the present crisis. As the two Ministers were engaged in these crucial talks news came to the Secretariat over the wires about the breakdown in the rationing system in Baroda and some other parts of the State.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai is also said to have asked for the Centre's aid to restore the recent food cut by the end of March, which of course looks highly improbable in view of the stocks available.

NO FAILURE IN RURAL RATIONING

Broach Collector's Statement

BROACH, March 10 (PTI): Mr. R. M. Desai, Collector of Broach, in a statement to the press refuted the suggestion of the Broach District Congress Committee that rural rationing has failed in the district.

Mr. Desai referred to a resolution passed by the Congress Committee recently authorising its members to resign from Food Advisory Committees unless the food situation in the rural areas improved, and said: "so far all the shops in the rural areas have been selling the nine-ounce rations to every adult. Proper steps have been taken to reach food in sufficient quantities to all parts of the district".

Kosbad Agricultural School

BOMBAY Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, will perform the opening ceremony of the new building of the Agricultural School at Kosbad, in Thana district, tomorrow. Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, and Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, will also attend the ceremony. The Ministers, who will leave for Kosbad tomorrow morning, will return to Bombay the day after.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, March 11.

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog. 07-45 B. T. Vyas J Pandya compositions, 08-15 P Solunkurkar lalit, 11-45 Sudhanshu, G feature "Ramsagar" 12-15 For women, G 13-40 Week's prog. 13-45 Folksongs for young, 14-00 London Palladium Orch. 14-15 S. Torch, 17-30 V. B. Deshpande, purva kalyan, 18-10 B T Vyas, Virani compositions, 18-20 M.M. Golwalkar, tarshahnai, 18-30 Vimal Narvekar, shree 19-10 Locals 19-20 Air trio, 19-30 P Solankurkar, khayal, 19-45 For Industrial Workers, 20-30 Vimal Narvekar, barwa, 20-45 B T Vyas, Dave compositions, 12-15 Karnatic music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Schubert.

VARIATIONS—353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat 08-00 S V Patwardhan jaltarang, 08-45 V B Deshpande, Khadilkar compositions, 11-10 Film songs, 11-45 V S Khare, M play "Shivsambhav", 13-00 Air artist, abhang 13-10 P Solunkurkar, thumri M pad. 13-50 A. H. Khan, kh.d., 17-30 For Children M. 18-00 Air Artist M pad, 18-20 For Villages in M, at 18-50 in K 20-15 V. B. Deshpande, Khadilkar compositions, 20-30 S Badayuni-Begum Shakil, Urdu discussion, 20-45 Letters' replies, H 21-00 A H Khan, thumri 21-30 Radio trailer M 21-45 M N Golvalkar, tarshahnai, 22-00 A H Khan, kh v d.

BARODA

250 m.—08-15 Y. Purohit, kh. v. d., 09-00 & 18-20 As in Ahmedabad, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 Y Purohit, khayal 19-15 As in Ahmedabad, 19-30 Locals, 18-35 Vadya vrind 19-45 Y Purohit, pad. 20-00 As in Ahmedabad, 20-30 Listeners' choice, 21-15 As in Ahmedabad, 21-30 Y Purohit, vocal.

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m.—08-15 Your favourites, 09-00 For children, 18-20 V Seth, H. songs, 18-30 Locals, 18-35 Geet Ganga 19-00 As in Baroda, 19-15 V Seth, ghazals, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 V Seth geets, 20-30 Indian music 21-15 V Seth, devotional songs, 21-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music 09-30 AIR music, 09-45 Music by AIR, 10-00 Cavalcade of music 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-00 Week's ten top tunes, 12-00 Meet the band, 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy 01-00 Request prog., 02-00 Hindi request prog., 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Salon serenade, 04-30 AIR concert hall, 05-00 Through listening glass, 05-30 Back to Bible.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of Today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Greek Session, 9-00 Swap Shop, 9-30 'Your Choice', 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Music for Lunch, 12-30 p.m. ITMA, 1-00 Close Down, 5-00 Hindi Programme of Film Music, 6-30 The Lipton Show—Hindi, 7-00 Among the Orchestras, 7-15 4 Stars & a Starlet, 8-00 Quiz Kids, 8-30 In Lighter Vein, 9-00 Time for Music, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 The Day is Ending, 10-15 Close Down

B. B. C.

Meter Bands: 7-30 a.m. 55 31 and 41; 9-30 a.m. 19 and 35; 11-30 a.m. 13 and 19; 12-30 p.m. 13 and 19; 4-30 p.m. 12 and 16; 6-30 p.m. 13 and 19; 9-30 p.m. 13, 16 and 25.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-00 Pied piper of Hamelin, 15-45 Dinu Lipatti, piano, 16-15 S. Macpherson at theatre organ, 18-45 Strike up music, 19-45 Concerto. 21-00 "Stations of the Cross," 21-45 Melody mixture. 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE—19-30 Shakespeare prog., 19-45 In Urdu for Pakistan, and London Letter by M. M. Khan, 20-00 Weekly review 20-05 M. Z. A. Khan, 20-20 Letters' replies, 20-30 In Hindi for India and for children.

"Shivasambhav"

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast another of its one-hour play entitled "Shivasambhav" by the well-known play-wright Late Wasudeo-shastri Khare on Sunday (March 11) at 11-45 a.m. The participants will be famous film stars like Hansa Wadkar, Nanasahib Phatak, Anant Dhumal and the play will be heard on 353 and 31.41 metres.

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a talk in English entitled "The World Health Organization" by Major General Sahib Singh Sokhey, Asstt. Director-General, World Health Organisation, Geneva, on Sunday (March 11) at 9-45 p.m. on 344 and 41.44 metres.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Falgun Shud 4, 2007.
Muslim Jamadi-ul-Akher 2, 1370
Parsi: Meher 10, 1320.
Sunrise 6-51 a.m. Sunset 6-47 p.m.
Hightide 01-44, 14-22, Lowtide 07-56, 20-05.

Today's Engagements

ARYA SAMAJ: Meeting at Kakadwadi Arya Samaj.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Distribution of Prizes and Certificates, Laxmi Baug, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Fort, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY, MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK: Opening of Bank's Abdul Rehman Street Branch by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, 10 a.m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: 'Significance of Manifestation.' Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park 5-30 p.m.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE BOMBAY: Monsieur Pierre Royere, Consul for France, to open on Monday the 12th inst. at the Bombay Art Society's Salon, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, at 6-15 p.m.

Foreigners Want To Know

BOMBAY, Saturday: Several foreign Governments have requested the Government of India to supply them with information on the results of total prohibition in some parts of this country, it was learnt here.

The latest to ask for information is Canada, whose request has been forwarded by the Indian Government to the State of Bombay. Other countries who sought for information included certain Arab countries and Siam.

Canada, besides asking for a statistical survey, wanted details on economic improvement in the areas declared "dry".

C.N. Kanuga's Portrait Unveiled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga a prominent advocate of Bombay was felicitated on his useful career in the legal profession at a function held under the auspices of the Bombay Police Court Bar Association at the premises of the Esplanade Court today.

An oil portrait of Mr. Kanuga was unveiled in the Bar Association premises by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate. He was also presented with an address encased in a silver casket on behalf of the Association.

The address eulogised Mr. Kanuga's service as a leading member of the Bar and referred to the unique position he had attained as an advocate

Mr. Oscar Brown who presided over the function offering his felicitation said that Mr. Kanuga was a man of sterling qualities who always stood for the cause of justice. He was very popular among the public of Bombay. The position he had carved out in the annals of the criminal courts was unique.

Mr. S. A. Shete, President of the Bar Association also paid tributes to the services of Mr. Kanuga.

Mr. Kanuga made a suitable speech in reply and thanked them for the honour done to him.

Ban On Tamil Newspaper

The Government of Travancore-Cochin has prohibited the printing and publishing of the Tamil newspaper "Dheeran" and forfeited to Government the issues of the paper dated April 8, 15, 22 and 29, May 13 and November 11, 1950.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over 68,000 candidates all over Bombay state will take the S.S.C. examination from Monday, March 12. There are 36 centres in the State including

LUXURY LINER IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

257 Tourists On Board

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NOW on a round the world pleasure cruise, to "weave bonds of friendship" between Great Britain, the U. S. A. and other countries, Cunard Line's 35,000-ton luxury liner "Caronia" magnificently glided to the Mole Station at mid-day today with about 215 tourists aftefr completing over 21,000 miles of her voyage.

The select gathering present at Ballard Pier including shipping officials, representatives of Government and travel agents waved their handkerchiefs in welcome as the giant ship tied up along Ballard Pier.

Barring six Englishmen, all other passengers are Americans and as the ship's Captain described them they are "successful business men".

One of the finest luxury liners of Great Britain, the "Caronia" has the most up-to-date arrangements and fittings. It has large air-conditioned lounge rooms and "the best theatre afloat".

The skipper of the ship, Donald W. Sorrel, told reporters that the cruise has been very successful and pleasant without any incident. The tourists commended very much the fine arrangements on the ship, the Captain said.

Mr. Sorrel who has seen service for the last 42 years said that he had visited Bombay several years back and that he was glad to be here again to renew old contacts.

The ship left New York with 257 passengers on January 6 and visited en route among other places the Panama coast, Mexico, Los Angeles, Honululu, New Zealand, Sydney, Singapore and Colombo. The skipper pointed out that everywhere they had a splendid reception. At Colombo 42 tourists left the ship and came to India by air.

THE PASSENGERS

Among the passengers on board is Mr. James Fitz Patrick, the famous American film producer, who is accompanied by three of his assistants with necessary equipment to shoot pictures of interest during the voyage. "The whole world is my stage and people all over the world are my character", he said pressmen. During the present trip to India which is his fourth visit, he intends to shoot pictures in Bombay, Benares, Delhi and Agra. He considers India as the most colorful field for his activities.

So far, the film producer had exhausted about 60,000 feet of celluloid, that is about five miles of film, as he put it.

Another interesting passenger, and the youngest on board is Master Richardson Gill, the seven and a half year-old son of Mr. Richard Gill, a wealthy banker from Texas. Dressed in a sailor's suit, the boy was seen running about here and there aboard the ship, feeling quite at home with the ship's crew.

Another passenger whom the pressmen chanced to meet was Mrs. Walbridge from California. She is the widow of an American Captain. Asked about her views on prohibition, she said, "I don't know. I have not tried it. I take a peg or two as an appetiser."

The visitors will leave for Northern India on a sightseeing four in two special trains which will leave Ballard Pier siding tomorrow.

Immediately after the ship berthed officials went aboard and issued liquor permits to all the tourists.

The ship will resume her journey on March 18 for Suez Ports. She is due back in Southampton on April 19, by which time she will have completed a cruise of 29,000 miles.

Telegrams To Greece

Due to the token strike of the telecommunication staff in Greece from 5 a.m. G. M. T: on March 9 to 5 a.m. on March 11, only Government and press traffic will be dealt with during this period, says a notification issued by the central telegraph office in Bombay.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi Finance Minister and Leader of the House, said in the Madras Assembly that the Madras Government had now no policy on birth control but when the census figures were available, they would consider the matter.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN PUNJAB & U. P.

All-India Weather

POONA, March 10 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, March 10, 1951.—

The western disturbance is passing away across the hills of the Punjab (I) and of west Uttar Pradesh. A secondary associated with it lies this morning over west Rajasthan and the southern districts of the Punjab (P). It is likely to move eastnortheast.

There have been fairly widespread showers in the hills of the Punjab (I) and of west Uttar Pradesh and a few showers in Travancore-Cochin.

Both day and night temperatures continued to be above normal in northern India, the central parts of the country, Deccan (Desh) and north Hyderabad.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in and near the hills of the Punjab (I) and of west Uttar Pradesh and in Madhya Bharat. Local duststorms or thunderstorms will occur in Rajasthan and the plains of the Punjab (I). A new thundershowers are expected in west Madhya Pradesh.

The following is the weather chart:

	Temp. Mx.	Mn.	Rainfall 24hs.	SMI	Dfn.
Ahmedabad	98	67	0	0	0
Ahmednagar	93	66	0	0	—0.1
Allahabad	95	67	0	0	—0.2
Bangalore	90	63	0	0	—0.1
Baroda	100	66	0	0	0
Belgaum	94	66	0	0	0
BOMBAY	87	75	0	0	0
Calcutta	99	69	0	0	—0.2
Delhi	90	63	0	0	—0.2
Hyderabad Dn.	98	68	0	0	—0.2
Lucknow	90	67	0	0	—0.1
Madras	92	71	0	0	0
Mysore	91	66	0	0	+ 0
Nagpur	96	73	0	0	—0.1
Patna	97	75	0	0	—0.1
Poona	97	65	0	0	0
Sholapur	99	72	0	0	—0.1
Simla	59	43	0.1	0.1	—0.8
Surat	100	72	0	0	0

Cooler Nights In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cloudy conditions in Bombay and the suburbs will continue on Saturday and are expected to clear on Sunday.

Bombayman may expect some relief from the news that the temperatures both day as well as night may decrease slightly.

Textile Commissioner At Coimbatore

COIMBATORE, March 10 (PTI): Mr. T. P. Barat, Textile Commissioner of the Government of India, Mr. T. B. Dalal, Director of Cotton and Mr. M. S. Sivaraman, Director of Controlled Commodities, Madras, arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit to have discussions with millowners and other interests on problems concerning the textile industry, particularly the adequate supply of cotton to the South India mills at controlled rates.

WOMAN, The Master-Piece

(Illustrated); Rs. 2/- (Latest book)-by C. H. Rai, Author of: marriage Technique (10th Ed.) Rs. 3/-; Wedding Night Ans. 12/-; Prematurity, Husband's Problem Rs. 3/-; Birth Control Guide Rs. 1/4/-; From your Bookseller or from:

RAI INSTITUTE, POONA 4. INDIA.

MODESTY II RECORDS STYLISH VICTORY IN NENSEY CUP

Indian Jockeys Bag All Events

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

JOCKEY Shamoo Chavan rode a great race on Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's Modesty II today in the chief event, the Dawoodbhoy Nensey Cup.

The Hyder Ali-Perryville filly was a forward runner and lay third behind Truman and Downpour. The leader cracked up once the field took the turn and Downpour showed out for a few strides. Powerful Chavan gave all the assistance needed to the winner and fighting a furlong-long finish he pegged behind Downpour by 3/4 length when passing under the wire. Der-Nue-Wey was third and Swan Walk who was heavily supported in the rings was close fourth.

Indian Jockeys dominated today at Mahaluxmi. Kade, Kheem Singh, Chavan and Pierce scored doubles.

In the first division of the Mahaluxmi Plate, Kasbekar, rider of fourth-placed Mohabat raised an objection against winner Montfort and third-placed Georgette. The stewards after a lengthy enquiry, overruled the objection against the winner but Georgette was found guilty and the third place was awarded to Mohabat.

The double pool was easy to solve and had 416 tickets. Each ticket returned Rs. 59 and the treble pool was paid off to 61 ticket-holders each of whom collected Rs. 2095-8.

The following are the results:—

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Diamond's ROYAL GUARD 9-2 P. Khade 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's DOWN SOUTH 8-8 Damodar 2
Mr. T. A. Motabhoy's FIND OUT 8-2 Gilmore 3
Mrs. M. T. Thadani's GREAT LADY 7-13 Sk. Ahmed 4

Not run: Panditji, Star Saphire.

Won by: 1 length, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 15 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs 20, Rs. 36 and Rs. 29.

THE E. D. KAZI PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. K. M. Modi's RUKHSANA 8-11 Kheem Singh 1
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's HAPPY GO LUCKY 9-4 Damodar 2
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TASLAROON 8-5 Gilmore 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's BAAZ BAHADUR 7-7 Antoo 4

Not run: Pelion, Khundil, Sp. Chicken.

Won by: Nk., 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes, 12 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 18.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

M/s. Abid H. Doctor and E. I. Sargon's ROSE TINT 8-4 P. Khade 1
Mr. Hassamal Dalamal's YUVRAJ 8-10 Pierce 2
Prince Jaysingh's PAHILI MULAKHAT 8-11 S. Chavan 3
Mr. Bahadur M. Tata's KANTAKA 8-6 Purtu Singh 4

Not run: Sukanya, Amar Hind.

Won by: 3/4 length, Shd., Nk.

Time: 1 minute, 4 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 77. Places Rs 35, Rs. 29 and Rs. 17.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE Division I—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's FULNANA 8-5 Pierce 1
Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's LUCKY GIPSY 7-13 Devaney 2
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's HIKMET 9-0 Ghaus Khan 3
M/s. Prem Nath and M. Gokal Chand's KICKSHAW 8-11 Damodar 4

Not run: Star of America, Red Ink, Chandralekha, Cintra, Azizeh.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 4 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs 13, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mrs. H. McQuade's MONTFORT 9-4 Pierce 1
Maharaja of Morvi's AGNI MANI 7-8 Antoo Y. 2
Mr. M. R. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's MOHABAT 7-10 Kasbekar 3
Mr. S. S. Kapur's GEORGETTE 8-5 Purtu Singh 4

Not run: Flying Clipper, Kennereth, Repartee, Chandrakor.

Won by: Hd., 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 15 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17.

THE DAWOODBHOY NENSEY CUP—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Lady Sherbanoo and Sir Sultan Chinoy's MODESTY II 8-7 Chavan S. 1
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 8-7 Devaney 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's DER-NUE-WEY 8-5 Gilmore 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's SWAN WALK 8-5 Purtu Singh 4

Not run: Diniar.

Won by: 3/4 length, 3/4 length, Shd.

Time: 1 minute, 54 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 36.

THE VILE PARLE PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

M/s. Hamza Ali and W. W. K. Bishop's STARSHELL 8-12 Kheem Singh 1
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's GUN DRILL 8-10 Damodar 2
M/s. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's TRIPLE ALLIANCE 8-8 M. Russi 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's EREMITAGE 8-2 Shaikh 4

Not run: Wagh Mahal, Al Mohalab, Army and Navy.

Won by: Shd., 1/2 length, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 57 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 51 and Rs. 34.

THE MARCH SELLING PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. B. N. Sanas's TAMANNA 8-1 Chavan S. 1
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's NIZAMUDDIN 8-1 Shiba 2
Mr. H. R. Somekh's VAGABOND QUEEN 8-1 P. Khade 3
Mrs. A. L. Hutson's SONNET 7-10 Fk. Mohd. 4

Not run: Gallant Man, Sheribeen.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12.

LUCKY STARS TO FIGHT AGAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday proved to be a day without decisions in the Invitation Hockey Tournament games played this evening when Tatas were held to a goalless draw by B. B. & C. I. Railway "A" and in the best match of the tournament so far Lucky Stars, Belgaum held Dockyards "A" to a draw both sides scoring twice.

B. B. & C. I. were without the services of their regular defenders but Gregory Fernandes and Rodrigues did ample justice to their inclusion. The Railway fared far better on the run of play, but they had a tough time beating Leo Pinto.

As for Tatas, they are playing far below form. In fact, their scrap team during the league matches fared much better than their seasoned players, now in operation.

LUCKY STARS, UNLUCKY

Belgaum's Lucky Stars were rather unlucky. They scored first but gave way. Then Dockyard scored through the mistake of umpire Mokhle who failed to detect Abraham in an off side position Little later, the same umpire hauled up Belgaum's attack for offside when they actually were not. The crowd booed the official concerned.

This damped the spirits of the visiting side, but a penalty corner was ther saving grace and they lived to fight the replay on Sunday at 4-15 p. m.

Belgaum were the first to score early in the initial session through Ghaus and thereafter gave Dockyard a rough time, but soon lost the advantage.

Dockyard tried hard for the equalizer and their rewards came with Abraham converting a goal mouth pass from K. Le Febour. Two minutes later, Abraham again scored with a pass from N. Singh, but he wacs definitely in an offiside position.

A penalty corner shot taken by Lagade midway through the second half gave Belgaum the much needed equalizer.

CORDEIRO CUP WOMEN'S HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Cordeiro Cup Women's Hockey League commenced this evening at the Oval. Two matches were played and the results were as follows:—

SECOND DIVISION:— St. Xavier's College 0, Blue Wizards 0.

First Division: Bombay City 'A' 2. (Joan Arklie 2), Panchgani Pansies 0.

Gujerat Stage A Recovery

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET SEMI-FINAL

AHMEDABAD, March 10, (PTI): Gujerat had scored 303 runs for seven wickets on the opening day of the cricket match against the Services XI in the semifinal of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament played on Police Parade Ground.

G. Kishanchand who came in at the fall of fourth wicket when Gujerat's score was 76 remained unbeaten with 130 runs at close. He with Dipak Sodhan (27) put on 63 runs for the seventh wicket and the unfinished eighth wicket partnership between Kishenchand and Vinoo Desai (57 not out) has so far yielded 144 runs.

Indrajit and Gadkari of the Services XI took two wickets each, conceeding 31 and 103 runs respectively.

GUJERAT (FIRST INNINGS)

Nakhuda run out 22, I. E. Baporia c Behind wicket b Sanjana 2, P. R. Umrigar c Ranavirsinghji b Gadkari 33, P. N. Khambatta lbw Indrajit 11, Walter D'Souza c Ranivirsinghji b Indrajit 2, G. Kishenchand batting 13, Vinoo Mankad b Gadkari 9, Dipak Schan b Ikbalkaran 27, Vinoo Desai batting 57, Reshamwala and Jasu Patel to bat, Extras 10. TOTAL (for 7 wkts.) 303.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/6, 2/48, 3/73, 4/76, 5/77, 6/96, 7/159

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Ranvirsinghji 7-2-13-0, Sanjana 23-4-45-1, Muthyya 1-4-42-0, C. V. Gadkari 25-3-103-2, Indrajit 11-2-31-2, Ikbalkaran 9-3-35-1, Grewal 9-0-24-0.

TIMES JUNIOR DIVISION FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The final of the Times Shield Cricket Tournament, Junior Division between Standard Vaccuum Oil Company and Khatau Sports commenced today at Parsi Gymkhana Ground Kennedy Seaface.

Batting first the Oilmen were able to score 117 runs only, of which M. R. Mistry contributed 55 runs and remained unbeaten. For this poor total, Khatau's have to thank their bowlers P. Denkar and K. R. Panjri who each captured 5 and 4 wickets for 40 and 36 runs respectively.

Khatau Sports in their reply have already scored 117 runs, the same as their opponents, but for the loss of three wickets only. K. R. Panjri contributed 52 runs while Mistry also took a hand at bowling and captured 2 wickets for 22 runs.

The scores were:

STANDARD VACUUM (First Innings) 117 (M. R. Mistry 55 not out. P. Denkar 5 for 40, K. R. Panjiri 4 for 36). Khatau 117 for 3 wickets (K. R. Panjri 52. M. R Mistry 2 for 22).

M.C.C. SCORE 381 FOR 8 AGAINST OTAGO

DUNEDIN, March 10, (PTI-Reuter): A splendid century by Cyril Washbrook helped the M. C. C. score 381 for eight in their first innings on the opening day of their match against Otago, the Plumket Shield winners here today.

MEN'S SINGLES TITLE FOR PENG SOON

LONDON, March 10 (PTI): Wong Peng Soon of Malaya retained his title in the All-England Badminton men's singles final at the Empress Hall, Earl's Court today when he beat his compatriot Wong Poh Lim, 15-18, 18-14, 15-7.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (FINAL): Miss Aase Jacobsen, Denmark), beat Mrs. Tony Ahm, (Denmark) holder, 11-6, 11-2.

MEN'S SINGLES (FINAL): Wong Peng Soon (Malaya), holder, beat Wong Poh Lim (Malaya) 15-18, 18-14, 15-7.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL): Mrs. Tony Ahm and Miss Kirsten Thorndahl, (Denmark), beat Mrs. Allen Wesber and Mrs. K. M. Henderson, (England), 17-15, 15-7.

MEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL): E. B. Choong and E. L. Choong (Malaya), beat Ong Poh Lim and Ismail bin Marjan, (Malaya), 9-15, 15-7, 15-10.

TATA'S WIN TIMES SENIOR DIVISION FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Sports Club retained the Times Shield Senior Division Trophy by virtue of their innings and 71 runs victory over Trade Marks played this afternoon at the Cross Maidan.

Tatas, it will be recalled scored 547 runs in their first knock against the Trade Marks total of 147 runs but in the second venture Trade Marks fought a grim, but losing battle.

Continuing their second innings at the overnight total of 262 for the loss of 4 wickets, Trade Marks were able to add only 67 runs before they were all out.

G. S. Wagh, who failed to complete his century yesterday (94 not out) batted patiently to score another 32 runs.

The tail failed to hold on and the rest of the wickets fill like nine pins with the total at 329 only.

Phadkar once again took a heavy toll of the wickets capturing 4 for 91 runs. Amladi, Iyer and Kotian each captured 2 wickets.

The following were the scores:

TRADE MARKS (1st Innings) 147

TATA SPORTS (1st Innings) 547

TRADE MARKS (Second Innings)

T. B. Vinod c Makwa b Kotian 80, M. R. Khan b Amladi 0, A. G. Raikar c and b Kotian 5, G. S. Wagh b Phadkar 126, M. S. Naik c Desai b Amladi 37, Ahir c Mohiuddin b Phadkar 28, J. P. Shastri lbw Phadkar 4, K. S. Mani lbw Phadkar 15, M. P. Thakkur b Iyer 2 R. M. Mehta lbw Iyer, Abdul Rehman not out 1, Extras 21, Total 329.

WALLY HAMMOND SERIOUSLY ILL

CHELTENHAM, Gloucestershire March 10 (PTI-Reuter).

W. R. Hammond, former England and Gloucestershire cricket captain, is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home in Esher, Surrey.

DISTRICT POLICE IN QUARTER FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By defeating O.C.S. Recreation Club by two goals to nil Thana District Police entered in the quarter-final of the Figueredo Cup Hockey Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Thana Police who had better share of the exchanges are worthy winners Five minutes after the start R. A. Kadam opened the account by converting a penalty-bully and this was the only scoring done in the first half.

Midway in the second half B. Jadhav scored the second goal for his side.

Earlier the preliminary round of the same competition still, remained undecided when the game between Greater Bombay Police "C" and Mahim Young Boys "B" ended in a goalless draw. The teams will renue their struggle for the fifth time on Monday 12th.

India Bags Asian Football Championship

HEROIC DISPLAY BY DEEP DEFENDERS

Eight Indian Athletic Records Shattered

NEW DELHI, March 10. More than 25,000 people watched no less than 8 Indian Athletic Records including 2 womens events lowered today, the penultimate day of the Asian Games here, besides India won the Football Championship.

India's superb defence carried her through the Final of the Asian Games Football Championship today. By virtue of her solitary goal victory over Iran, India established herself supreme in Asian Football.

India can attribute her victory to only one fact, her defence, the visitors enjoying the lions share of the exchanges. After India took the lead in the fourth minute of the second half the visitors stormed the home citadel for the remainder of play.

The Iranians booted to a man played typical English football with long swinging passes from wing to wing. They always tried to keep the ball in the air as much possible for they excelled in the art of heading.

After the interval the Indian attack had more sting in it After four minutes, Guha Thukrata, inside right made his way down the wing sent a long pass to Mewalal who took the high pass on his chest. The diminutive centre forward, Mewalal sent in a perfect drop kick without waiting for the ball to land on the ground. It was rocket of a short and was forced to give India her only a goal.

ATHLETIC DETAILS

Asian Games Athletics turned out to be a battle for supremacy between Japan and India. Out of the 13 events concluded today Japan won 7 and India 5.

India's Lavy Pinto, ran the 200 metres sprint in 22.00 seconds which bettered the existing record by 0.1 seconds. The previous record was established in 1944 by Eritam Singh.

By putting the shot 45 feet and 2 1/2 inches Madanlal broke the 11 year old record of Zahoor Ahmed by 1/2 inch.

In the broad jump (men) all the placed candidates lowered the Indian record of 22 feet and 10 1/2 inches standing in the name of Niranjan Singh since 1934. Tajima Masaji, who was first, recorded a distance of 23 feet 5 1/4 inches. Third placed Takashi of Japan also bettered the old record by a quarter of an inch.

In the 4x100 metres relay (women) the first two teams, Japan and India, did better than the Indian record 52.9 seconds registered by Bengal team in 1948. The Japanese team did the distance in 51.4 seconds as against India's 51.9 seconds.

Another record to go by was the shot put (women). The Japanese candidates, Yoshiha Tokoyo and Fumi Kojima, who were first and second, registered 39 feet and 1/4 inch and 34 feet and 2 inches respectively. The existing Indian record of 31 feet and 10 1/2 inches was established in 1941 by M. D. Yates.

India's star sprinter, Lavy Pinto, won a grand race to win the 200 metres run. Japan's Hosado Tomio started brilliantly to challenge Pinto but tired in the last metres and was eventually beaten into third place by India's second candidate, Gabriel, who finished powerfully.

Lavy Pinto also entered the final of the 100 metres run. In this he took a bad start and had to make a desperate effort to get home ahead of Ohashi Toshihiro of Japan.

All the womens events—running high jump, 100 metres run, putting the shot and 4x100 metres relay—went to Japan. In the 100 metres sprint Japan's Okomoto Kimiko, who had given the best timing in the heats, was unlucky to take a bad start. Her compatriot, Sugimura Kiyoko, however, proved too good for India's Roshan Mistry and won well.

50 KILOMETRES WALK

India won the gold and silver medals in 50 kilometres walk of the Asian Games today leaving the bronze medal to Japan.

India's record holder, Bakhtawar Singh of Patiala finished the walk in 5 hours 44 minutes and 7.4 seconds—over 28 minutes below his previous record—to be placed first.

BASKET BALL DETAILS

Philippines won the Asian Basket Ball Championship today when they beat India in the last fixture of the event by 86 point to 38.

By this victory Philippines remained unbeaten in the championship. Japan came second, having been defeated once by the winners. Iran was third, while India, the host country, came fourth, having only one win to her credit.

Iran beat Burma today by 84 to 38 points.

MEN'S EVENTS

50 KILOMETRES WALK: Bakhtawar Singh (India) 1, Time: 5 hours, 44 minutes 7.4 secs: B. Das (India) 2; Sato Takeo (Japan) 3.

400 METRES HURDLES MEN (FINAL): Okaro Eitraro (Japan) 1, Time: 54.2 seconds, Teja Singh (India) 2, Liang Chiang (Singapore) 3.

100 METRES RUN SEMI-FINAL (MEN): Lavy Pinto (India) 1, Time: 11 secs.; Ohashi Toshihiro (Japan) 2; Lie Sia Hie (Indonesia) 3.

100 METRES RUN (SEMI-FINAL): Hosoda Tomio (Japan) 1, Time: 11.1 seconds; S. Alfred (India) 2; G Cabrera (Philippines) 3.

800 METRES RUN MEN (FINAL): Ranjit Singh (India) 1 Time: 1 min. 59.3 seconds; Kulwant Singh (India) 2; Mosiyo Kukuo (Japan) 3.

200 METRES RUN (FINAL): Lavy Pinto (India) 1, Time: 22 secs.; M. Gabriel (India) 2; Hosoda Tomio (Japan) 3.

5,000 METRES RUN (FINAL): Bhagban Bashi (Iran) 1, Time: 15 mins. 54.2 seconds; Pritam Singh (India 2: Tomis Soichi (Japan) 3.

PUTTING THE SHOT (MEN) (FINAL): Mandanlal (India) 1, Dist: 45 ft. 2-1/2 inches; Den Da Sukeo (Japan) 2; Santo Norimi (Japan) 3.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP (MEN): Tajima Masaji (Japan) 1, Dist. 23 ft. 5-1/2 inches; Baldev Singh (India) 2: Aso Takashi (Japan) 3.

THROWING THE JAVELIN (MEN) FINAL: Nagayasu Haruo (Japan) 1, Dist: 200 ft. 9 inches; Parsa Singh (India) 2, A. F. Mathulessy (Indonesia) 3.

4,000 METRES TEAMPURSUIT CYCLING: Japan 1; India 2; Time 4 mins. 29.6 seconds. (Japan overtook India in the last lap).

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 METRES RUN WOMEN (FINAL): Sugimura Kiyoko (Japan) 1 Time 12.6 seconds; Roshan Mistry (India) 2; Okamoto Kimiko (Japan) 3.

PUTTING THE SHOT (WOMEN) FINAL: Yoshino Toyoko (Japan) 1, Dist: 39 feet 1/4 inch.; Fumi Kojima (Japan) 2; Barbara Webster (India) 3.

4 X 100 METRES RELAY (WOMEN) FINAL:— Japan 1, Time 51.4 secs. India 2, Indonesia 3.

4 X 400 METRES RELAY (MEN) FINAL: India 1, Time: 3 mins. 24.2 secs.; Japan 2; Philippines 3.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP WOMEN (FINAL): Yoneda Kyoko (Japan) 1, Height 4 ft. 11 inches; Sato Takeo (Japan) 2; Majorie Suares (India) 3.

THAKKAR WINS DIVING METAL

K. P. THAKKAR (INDIA) WON THE SPRING BOARD DIVING BY SCORING 371.25 THIS WAS INDIA'S SECOND AQUATIC GOLD MEDAL.

There were only three competitors for this event, Iran's Asgari providing little opposition to Thakkar and Ashu Dutt, both of India.

Asgari performed a wrong dive which was disqualified. He had protested to the jury of appeal of on the ground that it was due to language difficulty. The protest will be considered tomorrow.

Following is the result:

SPRING BOARD DIVING: K. P. Thakkar (India) 1 371.25 points. Ashu Dutt (India) 2 327.20 points; Asgari (Iran) 3 271.45 points.

A glorious success came India's way in the Asian Games Football Final which she won beating Iran by a solitary goal. The picture above shows the Indian side that played against Afghanistan and won.

Progressing Satisfactorily

NEW DELHI Mar. 10 Mr. Nariman Saugor Hon. Secretary of the National Cyclists Federation of India, who met with a motor accident in Delhi on February 21 is progressing satisfactorily in Irwin Hospital, according to enquiries made at the hospital today.

Mr. Saugor had fractured both the arms and one leg in the accident.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

4-15 p.m. Lucky Star Belgaum vs. Dockyard (Replay Invitation).

5-20 p.m. Goa XI vs. Bombay XI (Festival final).

CRICKET

Kennedy Sea-face

11 a.m. **Times Shield Junior Division final.**

Asian Cycling Federation Formed

NEW DELHI March 10.

A meeting of the representatives of various Asian countries now participating in the First Asian games here yesterday unanimously decided to form an Asian Cycling Federation.

With Mr. Sorab H. Bhoot as its first president, the Federation will have its headquarters in India for the first four years.

Among those who participated in the meeting were: Burma, Indonesia, Singapore, Iran, Afghanistan and India. Two observers from the Republic of China were also present.

BURMAH SHELL SPORTS MEET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah Shell Sports Club held their annual Athletic meet at the Brabourne Stadium before quite a big gathering. Mrs. F. J. Merinden distributed the prizes.

LADIES: Events

50 METRES RUN: Miss Constant 1, Mrs. Jefferies 2.

50 METRES THREE LEGGED RACE: Miss Constant and Miss Love 1. Mrs. Jefferies and Mrs. Syons.

LEMON AND SPOON: Miss Holmes 1. Miss D'Souza 2.

MIXED Events

NEEDLE AND THREAD: V. S Vaidya and Mrs. Nalini Vaidya 1. Mr and Mrs. V. S. Dalvi 2.

CHILDREN UNDER 8.

50 METRES HANDICAP: Miss. Somaya 1. Master Rasquinha.

LEMON AND SPOON: Master Rodin 1, Master. Rasquinha 2.

CHILDREN OVER 8:

75 METRES RUN: Miss Anna Simon 1, Master Vidya Belu. 2.

30 METRES REVERSE RACE: Jonnie Jameson 1. Suresh Desai 2.

MEN'S Events

100 METRES RUN: A. Middlecoat 1. A. Almeida 2.

400 METRES RUN: A. Almeida 1. V. S. Dalvi 2

4 x 200 METRES RELAY: Combined Installation 1. Second floor Burmah Shell House.

TUG-OF-WAR: First floor Burmah Shell House winners. Ground floor and Exchange building runners up.

SERVICE STAFF

200 METRES RUN: Babu Tolla 1. K. Govind 2.

VETERANS: 75 METRES RUN: Mr. H. D'Sa 1. R. K. Deshpande.

BREAKING THE CHATTY: Mr. T. K. Thomas 1, Mr. Srinavas 2.

INDIAN PAIRS ELIMINATED

VIENNA, March 10 (PTI): The Indian Pair, Thiruvengadam and Miss Siriwardeni, were beaten in the first round of the mixed doubles in the World Table Tennis Championships which were continued here today. They lost to Urchetti and Miss Grandjean, of Switzerland, 21-9, 10-21, 19-21, 21-14, 21-13.

Another Indian pair, Jayant and Miss Sultana, scratched from the event.

Mrs. Angelica Rozeanu, holder from Rumania, will meet Miss Trudi Pritz, Australia, a winner in 1938, in the semi-finals of the women's singles of the World Table Tennis Championship.

Another former champion Miss Gizi Farkas, Hungary, will play Miss Leah Thall Neuberger, of the United States in the other semi-final.

Today's quarter final results were: Miss A Oseanu beat Miss R. Karpati (Hungary), 21-6, 21-6, 18-21, 21-11; Miss T. Pritzi beat Miss J. Wouters, (Belgium) 21-13, 21-13, 21-11. Miss G. Farkas beat Miss L. Wertl, (Austria), 21-18, 17-21, 21-14, 19-21, 21-14; Miss Thall Neuberger beat Miss R. Rome (England) 13-21, 17-21, 21-16, 21-12, 21—12.

Jayant and Bhandari (India) lost to Koesian and Sido (Hungary) (17-12 11-21, 19-21) in the second round of the men's doubles.

MOHUN BAGAN HELD TO A DRAW

CALCUTTA, March 10 (PTI): East Bengal forced Mohun Bagan to a division of points in the First Division Hockey League this evening. This was Mohun Bagan's first setback of the season.

The following are the results:—Bhowanipur 3, Parsees 0; Customs 1, Calcutta Football Club 0; Mohun Bagan 1, East Bengal 1; Armenians 1, St. Thomas Old Pupils Association 1.

Today's Hockey Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Festival Hockey Tournament final will be held on Sunday evening at the Cooperage when the favourites and holders, GOA XI will meet Bombay XI, at 5-20, Mr. Nelson D'Souza will preside.

NEHRU WANTS TO TAKE KASHMIR OFF U. N. O. HANDS

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

Prime Minister Nehru is reported to be so much disgusted with the handling of the Kashmir question by the United Nations that he would like to withdraw the issue from U.N.O.

Sources close to Government stated that it was learnt Sir B.N. Rau has been sounded on this move.

INTERVENTION IS INTERFERENCE

Malanites Reject U. N. Move On Issue Of Indians

LAKE SUCCESS, March 10, (PTI-Reuter).

THE South African Government today rejected any United Nations' intervention in the question of its treatment of Indians in South Africa, but reaffirmed its willingness to discuss the matter in conference with India and Pakistan.

In a letter to Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General the permanent South African representative Mr. J. R. Jordaan, stated that the United Nations' intervention "would constitute interference in a matter which was essentially within the Union's domestic jurisdiction."

Malan Government Not Invited

CAPETOWN Mar. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Daniel Malan told the South African Assembly here today that his Government had not been invited to the present London talks on Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

He was replying to a question.

Officials from the three Central African territories and the British Colonial and Commonwealth Relations office started a two-week fact-finding conference in London this week.

New Plan To Segregate All Transvaal Indians

PRETORIA, March 9 (PTI-Reuter): A group of South African white traders tonight proposed a plan to segregate all Indians living in the Transvaal in a 105,000-acre area on the border of Portuguese East Africa.

If adopted by the Congress, the scheme will be submitted to an Advisory Board created under the Group Areas Act, which was designed to set aside certain areas for exclusive white or non-white occupation.

'Quake Rings Church Bells

MADRID, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): An earth tremor in Central Spain today shook houses in Madrid and made church bells ring at Ubenda Jaen province.

At Manzanares, Ciudal Real province, a shock lasting four seconds was registered.

Scientists at Spain's central observatory at Toledo where the tremor dislocated the seismograph, said it was the strongest registered in Central Spain this century.

Shocks were also felt at Seville, Cordoba, Almaden and Caceres.

Jap Volcano Pours Out Lava

TOKYO, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): Villagers prepared to evacuate their homes and firemen stood by today as red hot lava poured down the slopes of Mount Mihara, a volcano on Oshima island in Tokyo bay.

The volcano, one of Japan's biggest, erupted yesterday.

The lava flow today threatened the little village of Motomura. A teahouse perched near the crater was destroyed, but no casualties have been reported.

'EXCESS' SUGAR IN FREE MARKET

Government Releases Mills' Surplus Over Quota

NEW DELHI, March 10, (PTI):

SUGAR factories which have registered an excess in production over their basic quota will be allowed to sell a major part of such excess in the open market, the Government of India announced today.

Production of a number of factories has now exceeded their basic quota, and the Government of India have decided to release the excess production of such factories for free sale, after keeping a reasonable margin out of their excess production in reserve for ensuring Government's share of ten lakh tons in the year's production for controleed distribution, said a Press Note issued today by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The quota of release of each factory will be fixed from time to time.

WASHINGTON: E.C.A. (the Economic Co-operation Administration) has allocated 20 million dollars to recommission forty 'Liberty' ships to carry grain and coal to Europe, it was announced today.

India's Place In Atomic Map

Monopoly Production Of Thorium And Uranium

POONA, March 10 (UPI): Dr. S S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, said here today that, according to the latest geological reports received by him, it appeared that India was going to be a very rich country in respect of coal.

Dr. Bhatnagar, who was addressing a gathering of industrialists and scientists at the national chemical laboratory of India, observed that India need not feel despondent about her mineral wealth. Geological surveys held during the British regime had not been comprehensive, but had been made only with a view to immediate exploitation.

Deposits of monozite sands in South India, containing thorium and uranium, would, in his opinion, yield enormous profits, when they were exploited scientifically. In view of the fact that, with the exception of Brazil, India possessed practically an international monopoly of these deposits.

An industrial plant was being set up to extract the elements referred to above, he stated.

Dr. Bhatnagar said that the symposium had brought about closer contacts among industrialists and scientists. He hoped that the views expressed by them would be conveyed to the Central Cabinet by Mr. Shri Prakasa, who had been presiding over the symposium.

NEED FOR FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH IN INDIA

C.V. Raman's Plea At Poona

POONA, March 10 (PTI): The Indian Scientist, Dr. C. V. Raman urged today that the National Laboratories should devote more attention to fundamental research work rather than help industrialists "to make more money".

The industrialists were quite capable of solving their technical difficulties only they got the right type of scientific men to staff their laboratories and paid them well, he said.

Dr. Raman was expressing his view on a suggestion coming from representatives of industry that these Laboratories should concentrate on industrial research during a symposium held at the National Chemical Laboratory.

LATHI CHARGE IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, March 10 (PTI): The police today made a lathi charge to disperse a crowd which had gathered near the local slaughter house where a man has been fasting demanding abolition of cow slaughter.

It is stated that stones had been thrown at the police earlier. Two persons, including a policeman, were injured and removed to hospital.

Five persons were arrested.

MYSTERY OF PAKISTAN "CONSPIRACY"

LAHORE March 10, (PTI).

PRIME Minister Liaquat Ali's statement yesterday disclosing a conspiracy to overthrow the State by violent means has left many here wondering as to the nature of the plans of the conspirators and the forces at the back of them, writes C. P. Manicktala, P. T. I. correspondent.

People are particularly amazed at the news of the arrest of Maj.-Gen. Akbar Khan, Chief of the General Staff, who was known for his loyalty and exceptional military talents.

Begum Shah Nawaz, a member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and veteran Muslim Leaguer, in a statement, said that it was impossible for her to believe that her daughter Begum Akbar Khan and her son-in-law Maj.-Gen. Akbar Khan could ever have dreamt of overthrowing the State for which they had worked throughout their lives. She said time alone would bring out the real truth.

She simultaneously announced the withdrawal of her candidature for the next elections. She was to have fought on a Muslim League ticket.

Indo-Pak Information Consultative Committee

The sixth meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee concluded in Karachi on March 9, 1951, after holding three sessions.

The Committee reviewed writings in the Press and other media of publicity in the light of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of April 8, 1950.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the general improvement in the communal situation and the substantial contribution made by the Press by responding to the appeal made at the last meeting of the Committee held in Calcutta in October 1950.

Tax-Dodgers To Be Named & Exposed

GOVERNMENT OUT TO REMOVE VEIL OF SECRECY

NEW DELHI, March 10.

THE Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh announced in Parliament in a written reply to Mr. Hussain Imam that the Government of India proposed to promote an amendment of Sec. 54 of the Income-Tax Act, so that it might be possible to publish particulars of assessees, who had defaulted or on whom penalties for concealment of income had been imposed.

UNDER THE PRESENT ACT EVEN THE NAMES OF ASSESSEES COULD NOT BE PUBLISHED. THE FINANCE MINISTER SAID THAT SOME MANAGING AGENTS HAD MANIPULATED THE ACCOUNTS OF THEIR COMPANIES. THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS COMMISSION IN THIS REGARD HAD BEEN FORWARDED TO THE COMPANY LAW COMMITTEE, WHICH WOULD NO DOUBT CONSIDERED THE PROBLEM IN ALL ITS RELEVANT ASPECTS.

Kripalani On 'Costly Failure' Of Official Policy

ACHARYA Kripalani, Leader of the Congress Democratic Front, and Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee were severely critical of the Central Government's policies, when Parliament today began general discussion on the budget.

Both argued that the present state of affairs in the country could not be prolonged indefinitely.

Acharya Kripalani pointed to the "costly failure" of the grow-more-food campaign, the "muddles" in various Government Department which had cost the tax-payer crores of rupees, the evils of black-marketing, hoarding and adulteration which, he said, were rampant in the country, and "frustration" among all classes of people.

As regard corruption in the administration, he said, "the public can be excused when they say, that if formerly the services were worth their weight in gold, today some of them are worth their weight in diamonds to their families".

Despite the present "sorry state of affairs", Acharya Kripalani said, "the choice is yet before us. Either we can go down in history as those who after a revolution succeeded in consolidating it, or go down like those who in recent times failed and whose names are a byword of contempt and ridicule.

"If we fail, I see nothing but confusion and chaos in the country".

Acharya Kripalani was cheered repeatedly. He was visibly moved when he spoke about Mahatma Gandhi. His voice shook. Tears appeared in his eyes.

"Remember him, whom we have seen and under whom we worked. How often he was defeated, and yet every defeat was an incentive to greater effort. How often did his satyagrah fail, and how often did he prepare for the next fight; even after 1945, he wanted to give one more battle to British imperialism.

"We have seen him turning clay into gold. and today, the gold he miraculously created, we are sedulously turning it to clay; and why? not because the people have failed.

"If such evil days unfortunately are to be our lot, let it not be said by future historians that voices of warning and protest were not raised. Let those of us in high places not close their ears to such voices, because the only voice that they are prepared to hear is the voice of flattery and self-praise from those who desire some temporary advantage out of us.

"May God give us the wisdom, and may Bapu's blessings be with us; we deserved them not but he treated us as his children and forgave us our trespasses".

WHY NOT REVALUE RUPEE

Mr. Hussain Imam (Bihar) asked whether the Finance Minister had studied the possibility of floating income-tax free bearer bonds even for a short period. The policy of cheap money, said Mr. Imam, would not succeed in a condition of rising prices.

He recalled that when the Government of India announced their decision on devaluing the Indian rupee he had urged in the House that India should not follow the lead of the United Kingdom. All the currency controversy between India and Pakistan had been due to India following the United Kingdom "blindly", senselessly and uselessly". The only way out of the crisis for India now was to revalue the rupee.

SUCCESSOR OF TARIFF BOARD

The Industry and Commerce Minister, Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab introduced in Parliament today a bill which seeks to create a permanent statutory Tariff Commission for the examination of all cases of protection to industries.

The Commission which will be a quasi-judicial body will replace the present Tariff Board, a temporary body whose life expires on May 2, 1951.

The recommendations of the commission, it is explained, will be recommendatory in character and it will be open to the Government to take such action as it deems fit on reports submitted to it.

MOROCCAN LEADER IN INDIA

Asks Delhi To Mediate With France

NEW DELHI, March 10. (PTI): Mr. Shadly Mekki, leader of the Moroccan Liberation Movement, said here today that he would urge the Government of India to mediate on the Moroccan question.

The thirty-year old one-armed Moroccan leader, who was addressing a press conference, said that he had come to India to tell the Government and people of this country to "support our cause and to interfere by protests, by diplomatic pressure and in the international organisations to stop the atrocities of French imperialism in North Africa".

Mr. Mekki met the Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, officials of the External Affairs Ministry and also Socialist leaders Mr. J. P. Narain and Dr. Rammanohar Lohia.

Mr. Mekki leaves for Bombay on March 13 from where he will proceed to Iraq. He visited Pakistan on his way to India.

Nationalist Leader Hauled Up

CASABLANCA, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Allal-el-Fassi, leader of the Istiqlal, Moroccan nationalist Party, was summoned to appear today as a witness before a Tangier magistrate inquiring into "spreading of false news of a nature to disturb public order".

A semi-official French source said today the text of telegrams sent by Sir Allal-el-Fassi to Azzam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League, in Cairo had been discovered.

These telegrams dated March 2 and 3 reported bloody battles in Fez and said French armoured forces had intervened, according to this source.

NO HYDROGEN BOMB YET EXPLODED

WASHINGTON, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): Senator Brian McMahon (Democrat, Connecticut), Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, yesterday denied a report that a Hydrogen Bomb had been exploded during recent tests in the state of Nevada.

PEKING MISSION FOR MALAYA

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio heard here, said Mr. Attlee had been notified by the Chinese authorities that a Chinese mission would shortly leave for Malaya to investigate conditions "of the persecuted Chinese in Malaya".

Peking radio reported in Chinese last night that since last November 4 groups totaling 2,813 Chinese had been "driven back to their motherland."

A fifth group was on the way and a sixth and a seventh were expected to leave any moment, the broadcast added.

According to official sources in Malaya a few groups of Chinese detainees and their families were deported to South China ports at the end of last year.

But there had been no deportations to China this year and none were planned, an official stated.

All-out French Attack On Viet Minh

SAIGON, March 10. (PTI-Reuter): French Union forces have launched a common ground, sea and air attack against Vietminh in Hatien, about 150 miles west of Saigon, a French Army communique announced today.

The Vietminh "taken by surprise" offered very little resistance and lost "very important economic installations including a clothing depot, a wireless station, armament factories", the Communique added.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

Office-Bearers Elected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Elections of the office-bearers of the Congress Municipal Party and nominations of the Chairmen of the various Statutoty Committees of the Bombay Municipal Corporation took place at a meeting of the Party held this evening.

Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel, who is the leader of the Party now, was re-elected the leader. Dr. V. B. Gandhi and Dr. T. R. Naravane were elected Deputy Leaders while Mr. K. K. Shah and Mr S. B. Nadkarni were elected General and Joint Secretaries respectively.

Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan was elected the Chief Whip; Mr. A. B. Nair, the Joint Whip and Mr. S. V. Sovani, the Treasurer.

The following are the names of the nominations for the various statutory committees:

Standing Committee: Mr. Nathalal Parikh.

B.E.S.T. Committee: Mr. G. G. Morarji.

Works Committee: Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan.

Improvements Committee: Mr. V. N. Nagvekar.

Schools Committee: Mrs. Maniben Desai.

Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee: Mr. B. P. Shahshtri.

Medical Committee: Dr. T. G. Tendolkar.

RAILWAYMEN'S TALKS FAIL

Government Turns Down Federation's Demands

NEW DELHI, March 10. (PTI): The Working Committee of the Federation, which later met here under the presidentship of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, decided to call a meeting of the General Council of the Federation at Bombay on April 24.

In the meanwhile, the affiliated unions are being instructed to be prepared for "all eventualities", a spokesman of the Federation told Press Trust of India tonight.

The negotiation between the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Ministry for a settlement on the outstanding issues have broken down, according to a spokesman of the Federation.

Members of the Working Committee of the Federation met Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and members of the Railway Board for over an hour today and discussed with them various outstanding issues. These included demands for increase in dearness allowance, confirmation of temporary staff, proper regrading of staff, pay fixation and restoration of pass privileges.

NO ARBITRATION

The Federation representatives suggested that if an agreement could not be reached the issues should be referred to arbitration. The Government spokesman, it is stated, did not agree to this.

The Federation spokesman said that the meeting ended "abruptly".

The General Council at its last meeting in Madras decided that if its grievances were not removed a strike ballot should be taken amongst the nine lakh railway workers on the Indian State Railways.

They Catch The Eye Of The Speaker!

GWALIOR, March 10 (UPI).

The monotonous proceedings of the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly were today suddenly enlivened with the appearance of two monkeys in one of the galleries for visitors.

The entire house was drowned in hilarious laughter, when Mr. Gautam Sharma (Congress) drew the attention of the Speaker, Mr. Ram Sahai, to the presence of the 'distinguished visitors" and enquired whether they were provided with entry passes.

With an obvious feeling of being outwitted, the Speaker, Mr. Ram Sahai, laughed in good humour, and the entire house joined him in the tumultuous laughter that followed.

Radhakrishnan In Moscow

MOSCOW, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Ambassador, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, arrived here today after spending five months' leave in India and Britain.

EVERY AMERICAN TO GET MILITARY TRAINING

WASHINGTON, March 10 (PTI-Reuter).

A proposal for universal military training in America was approved by 68 to 20 in a test vote in the Senate yesterday.

This defeated an effort to remove from the conscription bill the universal military training proposal.

The provisions aim at a system under which every youth, on reaching 18 would have at least six months of military training.

"GO SLOW" TACTICS IN U.N. COMMITTEE

Issue Of Sanctions Against China

LAKE SUCCESS, March 10, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations is pursuing a delegate "go slow" policy regarding further sanctions against China in the hope that a negotiated settlement of the Korean War can still be reached.

This is the explanation given by diplomats here for the delay in the work of the "Additional Measures Committee"—popularly called the Sanctions Committee—which was given the task a month ago of studying sanctions against China.

The Committee, composed of twelve nations including the United States and Britain, has in fact accomplished nothing in over a month.

Turkish and Australian members on Thursday produced a "plan of work" which listed all the possible sanctions which could be applied against China, ranging from diplomatic rupture of relations to economic blockade.

VIOLATING FOOD CONTROL ORDER

PURULIA (Bihar) March 10 (UPI): **The satyagraha against the Bihar Government's Food Control Order started yesterday evening at 5, when fifty satyagrahis started in a procession with posters, shouting various slogans against the order.**

Srimati Labanyaprabha Ghosh broke the food control order by selling two maunds of rice and Sri Satyakinker Mahta broke the same order by buying that rice.

The satyagrahis started for Ghaldra today.

Red Stand Slows Down U. N. Advance

TOKYO, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): Communist resistance today slowed down the United Nation's forces advance on the central Korean front and indicated that crucial fighting in this area was imminent.

The American Tenth Corps troops, pushing forward on the eastern wing of the front, found the defenders, for the first time for several days, refusing to budge and ready to fight it out.

The American troops were forced back a small distance, but by this morning had repulsed the attacks and regained all the lost ground.

American infantry yesterday widened their three-day old bridgehead east of Seoul, the south Korean capital, and firmly holding an eight-mile widefront about six miles north of the Han river.

Heavy fighting continued today for possession of the vital lateral highway running from Hoengsong to Fangnim and Changdong.

Hand-to-hand fighting went on throughout the night as Communists swept into the boulder-strewn countryside in their counter-attacks and dented the United Nations' line at several points.

Gen. Ridgway's force, with its tremendous superiority of fire-power, was estimated to have killed or wounded more than 6,000 Communists during the past 24 hours.

Soviet Budget Adopted

MOSCOW, March 10 (PTI-Reuter): The Supreme Soviet today adopted the budget for 1951 submitted by Finance Minister Arseny Zverev on Wednesday providing for state expenditure 16,076 million roubles (1,435 million sterling) higher than last year.

This represents an increase of about four percent.

Syrian Government Resigns

DAMASCUS, March 9 (PTI-Reuter): The seven-months-old Syrian Government of Nazim-el-Kodsi Bey resigned tonight.

SPECIAL TRAINS RUSH FOODGRAINS TO BARODA

BOMBAY, March 10. (PTI).

GOVERNMENT of Bombay were rushing foodgrains by special trains to "distressed Baroda" following reports of breakdown of rationing machinery in the district.

During the last week two special trains carried 1 800 tons of foodgrains to Baroda and another special with about 800 tons was leaving today or tomorrow.

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, was leaving tonight for Nadiad, near Baroda, to study the situation. He will meet district officials and Congress workers of Baroda there.

Government officials admitted that there might be "some shortage in some parts of the district" and laid the blame on late arrival of food ships.

The officials stated that shortage would be removed with the new arrival of foodgrains in Baroda by special trains.

Earlier, a report from Baroda stated ration shops in some areas, especially in villages, had completely gone out of stock.

Another Resignation

BARODA, March 10. (PTI): Mr. Yasin Khan Patan, Secretary of the Majur Mahajan, Baroda today resigned his membership of the Baroda District Food Advisory Committee. This brings the total of resignations from the Committee to seven.

QUEUILLE WINS ASSEMBLY APPROVAL

PARIS, March 9. (PTI-Reuter): The French Radical leader, Dr. Henri Queuille, tonight won approval of the National Assembly to form France's 14th cabinet since the war.

The Assembly invested him as Premier with 323 votes—12 more than the absolute majority required by the constitution—according to the first count.

Dr. Queuille was expected to announce the names of his Cabinet tomorrow night or Sunday.

NO AMERICAN MEDIATION

CAIRO, March 10. (PTI-Reuter): The United States Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, today visited the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah-el-Din Bey, and counselled "moderation" over events in Morocco.

He told reporters that while the United States wanted to see France and the Arabs reach a settlement, "there is no question of American mediation in North Africa".

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, March 10.

Previous closing	41 80
Today's opening	41 70
Difference	—10
Today's closing	41 50
Difference	—30

"STATE CANNOT ACCEPT RED CHALLENGE"

Rajaji Clarifies Policy Towards Communists

NEW DELHI, March 10 (P.T.I.).

HOME Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari explained in Parliament today, Government of India's policy towards Communists and the Hindu Mahasabha.

In a statement, laid on the table of the House, in reply to a question by Mr. R. Venkatraman, Mr. Rajagopalachari said Government could not accept "declarations and challenges" issued by the Communist Party, as a condition to their dropping their "present violent and secret activities."

DETAILED STATEMENT

The following is the text of the Statement:

"The attention of Government was drawn to a press item dated February 17, 1951, to the effect that the Communist Party challenged the Home Minister to withdraw the Preventive Detention Act and do certain other things and then it was stated they would act as a regular political party in the open presumably dropping their present violent and secret activities.

"If men who have grouped themselves and practise terrorism and sabotage in the name of Communism will not merely issue challenges and make conditional offers of adopting peaceful and open political life out will back profession with practice, we could take the risks involved in trusting them. Past conduct cannot just be wiped out by a simple press statement. Such declarations should be backed by actual behaviour.

Three leading Indian Communists have issued to their comrades a statement on September 23, 1950 explaining the Communist Party's policy. It is categorically stated therein that the party should "put the peasant movement progressively on the rails of armed struggle, and that in agrarian relations, they should, by mass mobilisation and direct action as in Telengana, create armed forces in the rural areas and strong bases for their operation. It is further categorically stated therein that there is no question of liquidating Telengana but that on the contrary it is a question of raising the movement in the rest of the country to the level of Telengana."

POLITBURO'S STATEMENT

The Polit-buro of the Communist Party of India issued a policy statement on November 15, 1950 in the following terms:—"Finally, it is necessary to clearly grasp the truth that the armed struggle has become the principal form of struggle in the present agrarian revolutionary stage that our national liberation movement has grown to."

It was added that simultaneously they should "adopt and co-ordinate all other conceivable forms of struggle, such as economic and political strikes, demonstrations, agricultural labour and tenant struggles, signature collections for peace-pledge, election contests" and so on.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE CIRCULAR

The following is from a special circular of the Central Committee of the party:—

"The Central Committee notes that certain statements are being made, demanding the withdrawal of the heroic struggle of Telengana people led by the Communist Party against their ageiong oppressors, with arms in hand for land and liberty. The Central Committee wishes the party ranks to note that such statements will be disruptive of Telengana struggle, the harbinger of the People's Democratic Revolution in India, which the enemy is trying to drown in blood. The Central Committee stress upon all party members and people to defend Telengana with all the means at their disposal."

An important foreign Communist who was invited to advise the Indian Communist Party gave the following opinion in December, 1950:—

"It is the task of the Communist Party to skilfully utilise the stand of Nehru Government on questions like Korea, Atom Bomb, etc. Regarding 'armed struggle', as we have stated in our letter we do not deny that 'ultimately', the revolution in India will and must take the form of armed struggle. It is hardly to be debated."

It is thus clear that we cannot accept declarations and challenges but must await facts and whether or the reported from Telengana, Madras and Assam and elsewhere shows substantial decrease.

HINDU SABHA'S POLICY

The attention of Government was also drawn to a statement on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, dated February 18, 1951. It is gratifying to read in it that the Sabha's policy of Communalism does not include violence. But there is the basic fact that their policies have an inherent tendency to rouse strong passions between communities and generate violence. Their line of thought and propaganda and therefore of action are inconsistent with the basic principle of our Constitution. What is communalism to us is nationalism to them. All the same we can tolerate anything if deception and violence be truly shed.

The Hindu Mahasabha claims that it is a battle of culture. There could be no difficulty if the Hindu code of conduct were truly respeced and followed. In the pattern of behaviour known as Hindu culture there is no room for violence or hatred. If the Hindu Sabhaites preached and practised Hinduism as our Sages understood and taught, they would indeed be ideal citizens and the most honoured places in the State including Parliament could undoubtedly be filled by them.

RED ACTIVITIES IN TRIPURA STATE

No Parallel Government, Says Rajaji

NEW DELHI, March 10 (PTI): Communist activities in the border states of Tripura and Manipur were the subject matter of a short notice question today in Parliament by Mr A. C. Guha.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said that the Government had received reports that in the Sadar and Khowai Divisions of Tripura anti-social elements had for sometime been creating trouble. Their activities included kidnappings and in some cases it was reported that a levy of cash and grains had been extorted.

The Sidhai Police Station was attacked by armed raiders on March 1 and eight rifles were taken away by the raiders.

The Home Minister said that some arrests had been made and there had been recoveries of arms too. Special instructions had been issued to intensify the procedure. There might have been clashes between Government and Communist forces. Troops had been dispatched on a recent ocassion. He did not have the figures of casualties.

Mr. Rajagopalachari admitted that similar activities were taking place in Manipur.

Asked whether in rural areas of Manipur some kind of parallel Government had been established, Mr. Rajagopalachari said "I would not admit that. No parallel Government has been established. This kind of brigandage is facilitated by the terrain of the country which is jungle and they hide themselves in and they are scooped out now and then by the police and military. They are underground and engaged in secreting themselves in the jungle.

Asked whether there was any evidence to show that these persons had something to do with the Communists, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "There is evidence that they are Communists"

150 Arrested Due To Language Trouble

SIMLA March 10 (H.S.) Sixty Harijans and ninety Sikhs and Jats have so far been arrested in connection with the Punjabi-language trouble, it was disclosed by Master Gurubachan Singh, a Harijan member of East Punjab Legislative Assembly, in an interview.

He reaffirmed that the Harijans had firmly resolved to fight against the tyrannical social boycott movement of the Sikhs. Gurubachan Singh further disclosed that only 300 Harijans, out of their total population of three lakhs in Jallundar district, had registered Punjabi as their mother-tongue.

"PRIZE" RED SHOT DEAD

SINGAPORE, March 10, (PTI-Reuter): Security forces today ambushed and killed Cheng Choon, a district secretary of the Malayan Communist Party on whose head the Government had put a price of 14,000 dollars. He was killed in Kuantan, Pahang. One of his companions was wounded but he escaped.

ARMED DACOITS RAID VILLAGE

MASULIPATAM, March 10 (PTI): A gang of eleven armed dacoits raided Chinnampeta village on the Hyderabad State border and looted properly worth over Rs. 20,000 last Tuesday night, according to a report received here today.

Gang Of Youths Arrested

NAINPUR (Madhya Pradesh) Mar. 10. (H.S.) the local police have arrested a gang of some Sikh youths trying to upturn the B. N. Railway Pay Clerk's motor trolly, while coming back from Mandala.

It is reported that on the night of 27th February the motor trolly was suddenly stopped by the driver between Jamgaon and Nainpur, who vigilently detected a big stone placed on the railway line to run down the trolly. The accident was thus averted and the dacoits who were hiding close to the spot with all necessary weapons fled away.

ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

Committee Approves Nationalisation Move

TEHERAN, March 9 (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Parliamentary Oil Committee which recently rejected the Supplementary Oil Agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company tonight sent a letter to the Majlis (Lower House) unanimously approving nationalisation of the company.

General Ali Razmara, Prime Minister assassinated esterday opposed oil nationalisation

Dr. G. P. Malalasokera, President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists has made a plea for the setting up of a Department of Buddhism in Ceylon similar to that instituted by the Government of Burma.

FASHION CLOTH STORES RAIDED

Three Arrested For Profiteering

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ladhabhai Rowjee Bros.—one of Bombay's fashion cloth stores—situated in the Advani Chambers, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, was raided today by the Crime Branch II of the city police, who arrested its proprietor Kanji Rowjee on a charge of profiteering in dhoties and mill made cloth.

An accountant, Mr. Chaganlal Raghuram, and a servant, Shankar Krishna, were also put under arrest after the police had successfully laid a trap for the three.

On receipt of information that the shop was selling dhoties at higher prices, a bogus customer was sent to the shop during the forenoon today with marked currency notes. Four constables disguised as "patiwallas" were posted at the entrance. A deal was negotiated for the purchase of 175 pairs of dhoties and 64 takas of shirting cloth, which was sold to the bogus customer for Rs. 6 600, as against the controlled price of Rs. 4,272. As the currency notes passed hands and the goods were taken charge of, a signal was given and a police party swooped on the place.

Marked notes amounting to Rs. 6,600 were recovered from the residence of the owner nearby. The rest of the marked notes were recovered from the bogus customer on the spot.

In a search carried out in the shop, the police took charge 15 dhoties and a bale of mill-made cloth and 60 takas of other material.

Deputy Commissioner Hampton, Superintendent S. M. Amant, Inspector Sarang, Deputy Inspector Wagh and Sub-Inspector Coutinho supervised the raid.

GURKHA SOLDIERS BESIEGE C.-IN-C.

Demand For Arrears Of Pay

KATHMANDU, (H.S.) Shri. Kaisar Shamser Jung Rana, the Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal army was surrounded by his own troops at the parade ground here. The soldiers were demanding an immediate payment of their salary which was in arrears. They also wanted compensation for their losses during the recent agitation in Nepal and contended that the responsibility for their losses rested with the Ranas.

It is learnt that the huge amount which is at present being paid by the Governments of India and Britain is not paid to them but is deposited in the State treasury by the Government.

Mr. T. S. Bhardhe, editor of "Sanghashakti", a local weekly, and a prominent Congress worker in the district has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Marathi journalists Conference to be held at Ahmednagar on March 21 and April 1.

CHAVDA'S IS ART WITH INSIGHT WITH LIVELY SENSE OF COLOUR AND DESIGN

MR. Chavda's one-man show offers a good opportunity to survey his art which is both productive and progressive. Exhibits—paintings and drawings—which number 107 strike a pleasing note of progress maintained by him on the lines which he has rightly selected. Mr. Chavda's paintings have derived strength from his sound draughtsmanship and lively sense of colour and design. The difference noticed in colour combinations and composition in various paintings is significant of his individuality as a creative artist and competent colourist.

In the collection of exhibits, an impress of liberal outlook, studiousness and sincerity of purpose is clearly reflected. Mr. Chavda has acquired insight in India's art tradition, but at the same time, he has no prejudice against any school. On the whole, his work should be counted as a contribution to the contemporary art which can be rightly styled as Indian.

Mr Chavda has visited various regions in quest of material. He studies minutely customs and manners of the people, their modest of living and relics of folk art (Exhibit 49), and portrays select aspects with accent on clarity of expression. In the exhibits in the present show, he has portrayed aspects of life of the tribal types of Assam and something of Kashmir and Gujerat.

"Kandyan Interlude" (21), "Village Dance Pattern" (23) and "Chroma Symphony" (20) are noteworthy, for their patterns and colour schemes. Others which one would like to see, besides the group of Assam paintings, are "To the Temple" (41) "Bull Study" (30) and "Kanskiwalis" (36). The series of drawing, shows how Mr. Chavda studies his subjects and systematically builds up his painting.

D. G. V.

PILES CURE

A Perfect Herbal Ointment and a Magic Cure for all varieties of Piles—Bleeding or Blind, External or Internal. Gives instantaneous relief, stops pain and bleeding within 24 Hours. Complete cure in one Month Guaranteed.

Price Per Tube: Rs. 3/-
V. P. Charges extra.

Piles Cure Depot
CHODAVARAM P.O.,
(Vizag. Dt.) (Madras State).

Kashmir Accession Is No Conspiracy

B N. RAU DENIES PAK ALLEGATION

Debate Adjourned To March 15

LAKE SUCCESS, March 10, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Security Council last night, adjourned the Kashmir debate until March 15, after the Indian delegate, Mr. B. N. Rau had replied to the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan.

Mr. Rau emphatically denied the allegation made by Sir Mohammed that the accession of Kashmir to India was the result of a conspiracy in which Sheikh Abdullah, the present Prime Minister of Kashmir "was a tool."

Mr. Rau pointed out that the first request from Kashmir for accession and military aid was received by New Delhi on October 24, 1947. By the 26th, considerable damage had been done to Kashmir by the raiders. There was nothing unusual India's decision to send troops to Kashmir on the afternoon of October 26.

Referring to the assumption of office by Sheikh Abdullah, Mr. Rau said the Nationalist Muslim leader was asked to form an interim Government by the Maharaja during the crisis immediately following the invasion of the State by the tribal raiders from Pakistan. Mr. Rau said, "it was because Sheikh Abdullah was able to command the confidence of the citizens that he was chosen."

Reverting to accusations that India had not fulfilled her obligations under resolutions of the Council, Mr. Rau pointed out that under the truce agreement contained in the resolution of August 13, 1948, the Government of Pakistan had agreed to withdraw its troops from Kashmir

JUNAGADH AND HYDERABAD

Mr. Rau said that the Pakistan Delegate had again referred to Junagadh and Hyderabad. He said the Council was at present concerned only with the Kashmir case and these other issues were "obviously irrelevant"

"THREAT" TO PAKISTAN

Turning to the views of the Pakistan Delegate that the occupation of Kashmir by India was a threat to the existence of Pakistan, since India thereby aimed not only to encircle Pakistan strategically, but also to have its economy at it. mercy by control over the rivers which were the life-blood of Pakistan, Mr. Rau said: "I confess I do not quite understand this point. If as the result of a plebiscite, Kashmir goes to Pakistan, the question does not arise; the question can only arise if Kashmir decides to remain in India.

"Does our esteemed friend mean that even if the plebiscite should result in favour of India, Kashmir should be allocated to Pakistan on the grounds he has mentioned?

"If Pakistan has any apprehensions regarding the supply of water from the river system of the State, my Government will have no difficulty in giving suitable assurances.

The Pakistan Delegate had asked whether India agreed to the principle of having United Nations forces in Kashmir.

"I have already stated India's position in this matter and given our reasons for it" said Mr. Rau. "Firstly, we are wholly unable to accept any entry of foreign troops in the State or in any other part of India;

"Secondly, in view of the provision made by the resolutions of August 1948 and January 1949, there is no occasion for the use of foreign troops or of special local levies recruited by outside agency".

The Pakistan Delegate had referred to the principle of arbitration.

"India has already explained its position on more than one occasion, namely that, under the guise of arbitration, issues which have already been closed by the resolutions of August 1948, and January 1949, and by the assurances given to India by the United Nations Commission, cannot be reopened" said Mr. Rau.

"The representative of Pakistan has spoken of what he describes as India's aggression in Asia. I do not know if this statement is intended to be taken seriously by this Council. Strange indeed are the mutations of language as we have heard it used here.

"It is aggression if one goes to repel an invader. It is not aggression to give all help and succour to the invader.

"It is aggression if after halting the invasion, the protecting forces are voluntarily reduced by 20 to 25 percent; it is not aggression if the forces joining in the invasion, in breach of international law, continue to remain on the soil which they have violated, and to consolidate their unlawful hold.

"It is aggression if it is proposed to set up a Constituent Assembly of the people; it is not a threat of aggression if there is a constant preaching of Jehad or holy war and the systematic incitement of feelings of religious frenzy and hatred."

PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE NEEDED

Mr. Rau added: "I find no pleasure in participating in these annual contests. We all desire a peaceful solution of the problem; but a peaceful solution needs a proper atmosphere."

Mr. Rau said that Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan tried to play down Sir Owen Dixon's observations regarding violation of International Law, "first, by the raiders and then by the Pakistan Army and has emphasised Sir Owen Dixon's criticism that India was not likely to agree to any form of demilitarisation or any plebiscite plan which in his (Sir Owen Dixon's) view was necessary for a free and impartial plebiscite".

"The Indian delegate added that India agreed to the provision for ensuring a free plebiscite contained in the resolution of January 5, 1949.

"Pakistan also agreed to them; presumably therefore they were sufficient even in Pakistan's view to ensure a free and impartial plebiscite", he said.

"If India is now asked for further concessions such as the complete removal of the India's Army, regardless of considerations of security and the supplanting of the lawful Government of Jammu and Kashmir, India must necessarily demur".

"The effect of this would be not to ensure a fair plebiscite but the very reverse".

Mr. Rau spoke for 35 minutes. He was followed by Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister.

GROMYKO WANTS 'COVERING UP'

Soviet View Of Western Deputies' Agenda Draft

PARIS, March 10, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States, Britain and France submitted a revised agenda to meet Russian criticism at today's meeting of the Foreign Minister's Deputies but failed to reduce Soviet opposition.

At the end of the first week of their meetings the deputies were still far from drawing up an agreed agenda for a Foreign Ministers' conference.

The three Western deputies tabled today a revised draft of the first point of the proposed Western agenda dealing with the examination of the causes of the present international tension.

M. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Deputy, reserved until later his detailed reply to the new Western proposal but complained that the new draft did not refer specifically to the question of German demilitarisation and remilitarisation.

He said the Western deputies had told him all the points proposed by the Soviet Union were "covered" by the new version.

M. Gomyko said he could only accept this if the word "cover" was taken in the sense of "covering up" so that the problems covered could not be seen.

A French spokesman said: "The atmosphere at today's meeting was not very encouraging. The divergence of views will be very difficult to reconcile."

The text of the new Western draft for the first item of the agenda reads: "Examination of the causes of international tensions in Europe and of the means to secure a real and lasting improvement in the relations between the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and France such as measures to eliminate the fear of aggression, fulfilment of present treaty obligations and the examination of the existing level of armaments and questions concerning Germany in this sphere."

THE HITCH

Mr. Ernest Davies of Britain said the new draft took into account all the points to which the Soviet delegation attached importance except the withdrawal of occupation forces from Germany.

The wording of this Soviet item was unacceptable because its adoption would amount to a decision that the occupation forces should be withdrawn.

Such a decision might be taken, but it was up to the Foreign Ministers to make it. Mr. Davies added. Such a decision, he said, defended on the consideration of a Peace Treaty.

All three Western Deputies spoke in support of the new draft.

Mr. Davies was flying back to London today where he will confer with the new Foreign Secretary Mr. Herbert Morrison.

Mr. Davies will return to Paris on Sunday night.

The next meeting of the deputies is on Monday.

Missing Man's Body Found In Bhandup Creek

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Ghatkopar Police today found the body of a thirty year old man in the Bhandup creek. It was stated before the City Coroner today that the brother of the deceased, whose name is Chandrabali Ramhit, reported to the Ghatkopar Police on Mar. 6 that his brother was missing from the house. The same day, a villager brought the news to the police station that he had seen a body lying in the Bhandup creek. A police party went to the creek to search for the body, but they could not locate it till today.

The Police suspect that Chandrabali was murdered.

Investigations are being carried on by the Ghatkopar Police.

Working Of Police Force In State

ASSEMBLY MEMBER'S ALLEGATIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Serious allegations of bribery, corruption and various other malpractices weer made against the police force of the State by Mr. B. R. Hujare, Workers' and Peasants' Party, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today. Deputy Speaked Mr. S. N. Angadi occupied the Chair.

Mr. Hujare who was moving a cut motion to discuss the working of the police force in the districts, alleged that the degeneration that had set in the police force of the State was responsible for their failure to curb the mounting crime-wave in the State. He cited various instances of alleged bribery and corruption in the rank and file of the police force. Prohibition was reduced to a farce he alleged due to the connivance of the police.

Citing an instance of alleged connivance, Mr. Hujare said that in one of the districts, several barrels of illicit liquor were seized from the house of an M.L.A. The police, he alleged made common cause with the offender who thus managed to escape from the clutches of the law.

The speaker also referred to alleged smuggling of illicit liquor from the Portuguese territory of Daman. He said that this was done on a colossal scale and liquor worth lakhs of rupees was smuggled into Bombay and other parts of the State. He added that there were actual instances in which police vehicles were used for smuggling illicit liquor.

HUGE EXPENDITURE

Mr. B. K. Bhapkar, Workers and Peasants' Party, supporting the cut motion contended that the huge expenditure on the police force was not justified in view of the peaceful conditions that prevailed in the State. He further urged that women should be taken in the police force in greater numbers.

Opposing the cut motion Mr. G. H. Deshpande, Congress, pointed out that the police work had increased on account of the changed conditions in the State, following partition of the country. The increased expenditure was therefore justified, he asserted

The debate on the cut motion was not over when the House rose for the day

Piquant Situation In Assembly

A piquant situation arose in the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning, when a member of the Workers' and Peasants' Party alleged that the Deputy Minister Mr. S. N. Angadi, who presided, was partial to the Ministers. It transpired that Mr. B. K. Bhapkar of the Workers' and Peasants' Party was speaking on the cut motion moved by Mr. B R. Hujare, another member of the same party, to discuss the working of the police force in the districts. The Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai intervened in the debate to supply a certain piece of information, relecent to a point raised by Mr Bhapkar.

It was at this stage that Mr Hujare raised a point of order. He complained that when any member of the Opposition was addressing the House, the Minister were allowed to intervene freely, but unfortunately a similar privilege was denied to the Oppotion.

The Deputy Speaker called upon Mr. Hujare to withdraw his remarks, on the ground that they were aimed at the Chair and were unfair. He explained that the Ministers were allowed to intervene because they always supplied some useful information.

After a good deal of hesitancy, Mr. Huajre withdrew his remarks with a smile on his lips.

Mother And Child Burnt To Death

SANGAMNER, March 10. (H.S.). A mother with her four-months-old child was burnt to death in a fire that suddenly broke out at Sakur, a nearby village. Both of them were seriously injured and died in the Hospital here.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

LIFE TERM FOR SEVEN DUM DUM RAID ACCUSED

2 To 6 Years' R. I. For Seven Others: 6 Acquitted

CALCUTTA, March 10, (PTI).

MR. S. N. Guha Roy, I.C.S., Special Judge, today sentenced Binda Singh and six others to transportation for life in the Dum Dum-Basirhat outrage case for waging war against the State and possessing arms, ammunition and bombs in violation of the Indian Arms and the Explosive Acts.

The Judge sentenced seven others to two to six years' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted six others of all charges.

The prosecution stated that all the accused belonged to the Revolutionary Communist Party of India.

In all 34 persons, twelve of whom are still absconding, were charged with waging war against the State of West Bengal and conspiracy to wage war against the Union of the Indian Republic. They were also charged with possessing arms and ammunition and explosive substances under the Indian Arms Act and Explosive Substances Act. One of the accused Sushil Bose turned approver and another. Bishnu Prasad Das, was discharged during the trial

MINIATURE REVOLUTION

Taking advantage of the Bengal Police Sports which were being held on February 26, 1949, the accused, according to the prosecution, staged a "miniature revolution" by raiding the Government Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum Airport and two police stations at Gouripore and Basirhat in the 24-Parganas, all within 45 miles of Calcutta, in furtherance of their aim of overthrowing the established Government by an armed rising. They looted a number of rifles and muskets and a large quantity of ammunition from those places. Commandeering a fleet of passing vehicles, they proceeded to raid the Basirhat Treasury where they were offered resistance which had been made possible by the timely warning given by a Police Inspector who had managed to escape from the local thana when it was being raided.

The raiders dispersed at Basirhat and some of them crossed the river into East Pakistan. They had killed in their different engagements three policemen, including a Police Inspector and injured several others, the prosecution said.

WOMAN STABBED TO DEATH

Husband Under Arrest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young woman was stabbed to death yesterday afternoon, keeping up the toll of a murder a day, which has been the feature of life in Bombay during last several days.

The woman, it is alleged, was killed by her own husband in a fit of rage, because he suspected her of infidelity.

It is stated that Hirabai Bhikaji residing at 15th Lane Kamatipura was found writhing in pain with blood flowing out of five deep gashes, in her room at 4-45 p.m. on Friday. One of her relatives who had walked in to visit her and was confronted with this ghastly spectacle at once raised an alarm. The police were called in and the woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died early this morning.

The police, who have arrested Bhikaji Shankar Kanvekar, the husband of the deceased woman, appear to hold the view that he himself stabbed her as he was suspicious of her conduct.

ONE STABBED

BOMBAY Saturday.

Minoo Navroji was arrested by the Esplanade Police last night in connection with a stabbing incident involving one Dhanjisha N. Desai.

The police alleged at the Esplanade Court today that the accused and the complainant Dhanjisha were rivals for the affection of a woman. Last evening the accused met Dhanjisha at Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao and stabbed him thrice. The accused was overpowered by some plain-clothes constables and taken into custody.

Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 5,000

The villages of Chapaldhara and Vandervela will be transferred from Chikhli Taluka to Bansda taluka, of Surat district, from April 1 next.

MIDNIGHT HUNT FOR THIEVES

Police Held At Bay By Knives

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A tense drama of pursuit in the face of threats, followed by a fierce struggle between a party of alleged thieves and police constables, on the roof of a tall building in the Fort area, was enacted in the early hours of this morning.

It is stated that two Police Constables on their night beat saw three dark figures slowly climbing up the drain pipes of Kashinath building. The Constables immediately followed and tried to climb up also by the same pipe lines. But the men above had become aware that they had been seen and were being pursued. Therefore, they adopted a threatening attitude and flashing two knives, said that they would stab and push down the pursuing Constable.

POLICE REINFORCED

The Constables, therefore, gave up the plan as foolhardy. They climbed down to the ground and while one of them stood guard to see that the men did not escape, the other rang up the Palton Road police station for reinforcements. A small squad of constables were soon on the scene. By then, the three climbers had reached the roof of the building and were safely ensconced there.

The Police party made an assault in force, climbed up to the roof in the normal way by getting the residents to open the doors.

Even so, the trapped men showed fight and tried to put up a struggle with the police party. But they were overpowered and taken into custody.

All three of them were put up before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, today and were remanded to custody.

The Police stated that they recovered a clasp knife, from Shanker Gopal, one of the arrested men and two hack saws and a torch from Shanker Kumar, another of the arrested persons.

SHOLAPUR, (H.S.): The population of Sholapur city is registered to be 2,66,009, out of which 38,963 are male.

Anti-Beggary Week In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Anti-Beggary Week Committee, appointed by the Government of Bombay has organised an "Anti-Beggary Week" from March 25 to 31. Raja Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay will inaugurate the Week on the grounds of the Wilson College at Chowpatty, said Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan, Chairman of the Anti-Beggary Week Committee addressing a press conference at Chembur today.

A party of pressmen were taken to the Chembur Beggars Home by the Chairman of the Committee to show the activities of the Committee.

Mr. Taleyarkhan discussed at length the problem of beggars and said that the Anti-Beggary Committee was not appointed by the Government with a view to collecting funds particularly, but just to educate public opinion against giving alms to beggars who blemish the streets of the city.

If charitably minded individuals stopped giving alms in this fashion and diverted that amount to a regular fund it may be possible to provide more institutions to train beggars in some art with which they could earn their livelihood, he added. During the Week the Committee has organised an exhibition of work turned out by beggars in the various homes. There will also be some interesting items of dance, music and drama. Their slogans are "No alms No beggars, Give them new life."

RAZVI PLEADS POVERTY

Free Of Cost Supply of Court Documents

SECUNDERABAD, March 10 (UPI/ Kasim Razvi, accused in the ex-Ministers case, today pleaded poverty and petitioned the court to supply him free of cost all copies of proceedings and other documents.

"In short, I have nothing of my own not even clothes, what I am wearing is jail property," he exclaimed when the case came up before the Special Judge Mr. N. Kumarayya, at Trimulgherry this morning.

The judge granted Razvi's petition, and ordered that he should be supplied free of cost the necessary documents.

The Advocate-General, Mr. Rajaram Aiyer, opposing the petition, said that Kasim Razvi had engaged two eminent English counsels to argue his appeals in the High Court in the Shoebullah Khan and Bibinagar Cases. He could very well afford to pay for the court documents as required under the law.

Mr. B. J. Mackenna, who is appearing in the case for seven accused excluding Kasim Razvi, stated that he was appearing for Razvi in the High Court court through the charity of his friends. He knew very well that Razvi had no money to pay him.

Two other counsels, in whose favour Razvi has filed restricted Vakalatnamas — Mr. Grant and Mr. Kamal— too got up and said that they were being paid by Razvi's friends.

The case will be resumed on March 17.

National Navy League For India

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Indian Sea Cadet corps, functioning here since partition of the subcontinent, has decided to sponsor a National Navy League to promote "sea-mindedness, unity and discipline" among the country's youth.

Mr. G. S. Ahuja, pioneer of the Sea Cadet Movement in Karachi and skipper of the Corps, has just returned here after a three-month study tour of Marine Corps institutions in Britain, France and the United States.

Mr. Ahuja is in correspondence with Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, C-in-C, Indian Navy and shipping authorities for securing training facilities and equipment for the Sea Cadet Corps of the National Navy League.

The "skipper" told the press today that the nucleus of the S.C.C. had enough personnel to man an expanded corps in the initial stages of training. But they needed the help of the Indian Navy and shipping lines in getting "more men, better facilities and equipment."

The proposed Navy League will have a network of branches—particularly in towns along India's 3,200—milecoast line. Its sea cadet corps will co-operate with the Navy in patrol and guard duties besides acting as a "second line of defence".

Mr. Ahuja said he was planning to model the new Cadet Corps on the lines of the Kingston "Steadfast" Sea Cadet Corps in Britain which he visited recently. The Navy League and the Sea Cadet Corps Council of the United Kingdom have assured support in expanding the Indian Sea Cadet Corps, Mr. Ahuja added.

With Effect From April 2

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER

NEW DELHI, March 9.

It has been represented to the Government of India that the proprietors of newspapers had already made arrangements for the publication and sale of newspapers according to the Newsprint Control Order, 1950, during the month of March and that they would find it difficult to alter the arrangements and adjust the collection of subscriptions according to the new rates in the middle of the month if the new Control Order was enforced with effect from the 12th March, 1951. The Government of India have, therefore, decided that the Newsprint Control Order, 1951, will come into force with effect from April 2, 1951. The existing Control Order will continue to apply until that date.

MILK-DEALERS PROTEST

Against Bombay Government's New Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Milk-dealers in the city expressed strong opposition to the Bombay Government's Milk Production and Distribution Order (1951) on the grounds that it was unfair and that the powers vested in the Milk Commissioner under the order would be misuse.

At a press conference today the dealers stated that the proposed order would add to the difficulties already experienced by those in the trade. As it is, fodder and grass for the cattle had to be brought into the city from long distances, making the cost of milk high. The dealers were unable to procure adequate quantities of fodder and seeds for their cattle, and cottonseeds and groundnut oilcakes were available only at very high prices. The cost of milk consequently went up. Government had not so far been of any help to the dealers in this matter.

The dealers added that with the promulgation of the new order, Bombay's milk trade would not be able to develop and prosper.

The order gave the Milk Commissioner the power of issuing licenses at his discretion, of fixing the price of milk and of giving directions for sale.

The dealers apprehended that the Commissioner would use his authority to order the pasteurisation of milk, a measure which it was not possible for dealers to execute.

The dealers complained that the hot milk shops were forced to buy milk from the Government and though they refused they were billed for the milk. Often the milk was brought to their shops in a bad condition, but they were forced to accept it.

Mr. B. M. Samant, President of the Bombay Milk Trade Federation put forward the plea that Government with hold the proposed order and also that it distribute Aarey milk through recognised dealers.

MORARJI ON HOUSING PROBLEM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, stated here today that the housing problem which seemed so acute in the city would be solved within next few years. He said that the problem had become acute on account of several reasons, namely, shortage of materials, increase in population and war-time restrictions on building activities. He was hopeful, however, that co-operative housing societies would increase by leaps and bounds and ultimately completely solve the problem of the landlord and the tenant.

The Home Minister, who was performing the opening ceremony of "Shahakar Niwas" of Model Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., at Tardeo Road, said that the Bombay Government would always help the co-operative housing societies which had undertaken plans of building activities in the City and State. He added that the co-operative movement should spread all over the State in every sphere of economic life of the people.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Bombay Government, was also present on the occasion.

FURTHER DROP IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Quiet With Scattered Liquidation

BOMBAY, March 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quiet today with further liquidation. The market was open for one hour and after early selling, prices recovered a portion of the loss on scattered short covering

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1950/- and improved at Rs. 1952/8 but under renewed long liquidation declined at Rs. 1942/3. At this level there was cessation of selling pressure and Defds. rallied at Rs. 1946/4. Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 369/- while Indian Irons changed hands at Rs. 35/9

Cotton Mill Shares were also quiet. Bombay Dyeings came in business at Rs. 486/4. Svadeshi Mill Shares were done at Rs. 308/- Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 348/-. Scindia Shares were quiet at Rs. 17/8. There was utter absence of any professional support and quotations were lowered on tired liquidation.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-9)	486	4
Kohinoor Mills (6)	347	8
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	308	0
Central India Mills (6)	255	0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	255	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	188	0
Indore (4)	137	8
Gokak (12)	251	0
Century Spinning (15)	331	0
India Bleaching (8)	173	0
Swan (20)	370	0
Finlay Mills (15)	284	8
Morarji (4-3)	170	0
Edward	288	12
Meyer (8)	82	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	2 6
India United Ord. (0-1-6)	13	3 6
India United Defd. (0-2-3)	2	4 6
Madhusudan (15)	158	12
Podar (8)	146	14
Khatau (7)	182	8

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord (15)	369	0
Tata Steel Defd. (78-5)	1945	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	140	4

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	165	8

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8) XD	475	0
Belapur XD	264	0
Shivrajpur XR	44	0
Scindia Steam	17	8 6
Premier Construction (4)	103	12
Tata Chemical	14	14 6
Tata Oil (1)	42	8
Indian Iron	35	10
Bengal Steel Corp. (8-10)	24	5
British India Corp. (0-8)	10	15
India Copper	3	6 6
Wimco (11)	259	2
Alcock (22-12)	343	12

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Power 150 XD	1622	8
Andhra Valley (46) XD	1467	8
Tata Hydro (4-8) XD	159	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (15)	66	0
Phoenix (6)	128	12
Indian Mfg (40)	8350	0
Kurla (75)	114	6
Colaba (8)	88	0
New City (11)	207	8
Minerva (12)	135	0
Bradbury	566	4
Bharucha	4	0
Bharat (2)	29	4
Mysore Defd (4) XD	172	8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	12	0
Model Mills (12-8)	167	8
Laxmi	600	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	201	14
Standard (15)	280	0
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	24	14
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3500	0
Tata Mills (2)	50	0
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	198	12
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	26	12
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	275	0
Victoria Mills	225	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	114	6
Ahmedabad New (0-14-4)	112	8
Surat Electric (5)	149	6
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	3
Amalgamated (0 12)	11	2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	116	4
Bombay's Suburban (3)	148	12
Jalgaon	11	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40) XD	1957	8
Imperial Bank P. P.	482	8
Central Bank (1-8)	80	0
Central Bank New (1-8)	80	8
Bank of India (8)	188	8
Union (5)		2
Baroda (2-8)	135	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	15	0
United Commercial (1-12)	46	12
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	22	4
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0
Eastern Bank (14-9)	15	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4500	0
Empire (10)	477	8
New India (2) XD	54	0
Right	12	4
Coupon	6	12
Jupiter (0-12)	12	4
Vulcan (1-10)	11	12
Ind Mercantile	61	4
Neptune	6	4
Industrial and Prudential	28	8
New Great	18	12
All India General	8	4

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (1-14)	111	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (1)	282	8
Bombay Burma New (5) XD	156	4
Burma Petrol	1	12 3
Mackenzie (6)	82	8
Port Canning (3)	40	0
Kemp and Co (30)	318	12
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	94	0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	85	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	68	0
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	122	8
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	65	12
Indian Cement (1927)	23	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (5)	168	12
United Motor	30	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	140	0
Hydro Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	270	0
Estrella Batteries	37	0
National Rayon	86	0
Bombay Cycle	23	0
Jost Co	73	0
Digvijay Cement	65	0
Jain Wire	35	0
Phalton	134	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	195	10
Bengal Steel	116	4
Indian Iron	106	12
Andhra Valley (7)	1250	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1315	0
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	126	4
Bombay Steamer (6)	230	0
Central India (6)	637	8
Swadeshi Mills	135	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	637	8
Laxmi	278	12
New Great Mills (5-3)	218	0
Podar Mills (4)	86	0
Shrinivasa Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	111	4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	346	4
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136	4
Pre. Construction First	103	0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	100	0
Amalgamated	105	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	133	12
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	9	15
Supreme	92	0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, March 10.

MILLS

Apollo 3-2, 3-2-6
Bharat 29-4
B. Dyeing 485-10 86-14 85 86-4
Bradbury Pref 335
C. India 254-8 52
C. India Pref 637-8
Century 331-8 33 30-8 31
E. Textiles 288-12
Elphinstone 65
" Pref 111-4
Finlay 285 85-8 84-8
Gokak 253 49 51
I. U. Defd 2-4 2-4-6
" Ord 13-4 13-3-6
Indore 136-4 37-8
Khatau 182-8
Kohinoor 351 47-8
Model 166-4 67-8
Madhawji Defd 12
Morarji 170
New Great 188
Phoenix 128-12
Podar 146-14
Simplex 255
Svadeshi 310 13-8
Swan 370
Tata Mills 50 49-8 50
C. P. Rly 111
Scindia 17-11 17-12-6 17-8-6

BANKS

Baroda 135
Central 80
" New 80-8
Imperial 1957-8
" New 482-8
India 188-8
Union 7-2
U. Commercial 46-12

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 114-6
Andhra Pref 1250.
Suburban 149-6.
Hydro 158-8, 59.
Hydro Pref 126-4.
Power 1622-8
Power Pref 1315
New India 53-12, 54

STEELS

B. Steel 24-4, 24-5
I. Iron 35-10, 35-9, 35-11, 35-9, 35-10
Tata Defd 1950, 55, 47-8, 50, 42-8, 45
Tata Ord. 370, 70-8 68-12, 69-8, 68-8 69
Tata IInd Pref 140, 40-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 343-12
A. C. C. 166, 65-4, 65-8
Belapur 264
B. B. Old 476-4, 75
" New 156 4
" Petrol 1-12, 1-11-8, 1-12-8
B. I. C. 10-15-6, 10-15
I Bleaching 173
I. I. Trust 83
I. Copper 3-6-9, 3-6-6
P. Const. 105, 3
Shivrajpur 45, 44
Tata Chem. 15 2, 14-14-6
" Oil 42, 42-8, 42, 42-8
Wimco 258-12, 59-6

SPECIAL

National Rayon Ord. 86

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, March 10.

120 Ready Japan	10	4	0
150 Ready Japan	10	8	0
120 Ready Italy	10	1	0
150 Ready Italy	10	8	0
150 D. Box March	2195	0	0
150 D. Box April	2120	0	0

Meyer	98	0
Mackenzie (First)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	88	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudhan	12	0
Khatau	98	0
Morarji	85	0
National Rayon	82	0
Polson	98	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting		
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1961	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	10e	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	3	6 6
New Victoria Mills	2	6
New Victoria Mills	4	0
Gold Mohor (20)	340	0
New Kaiser Hind	170	0
Sajjan Mills	100	0
Osmanshahi	120	0
Ajam Shahi	115	0
Aid Service	4	0
Air India Tata	54	4
A International	55	0
Bharat Line	80	0
Hind Motors	6	4
Walchand Motor	52	0
India Steam	8	7
Tata Locomotive	95	0
Killick Industries	136	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 10.

The local bullion market was quiet today under scattered selling. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 192-4 and improved at Rs. 192-8 under small buying but later declined at Rs. 192 on increased selling. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 192-8 while Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 192-2. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-11 and after declining at Rs. 112-10 improved at Rs. 112-13 but again quietened at Rs. 112-10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112-14 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77.

Later on there was increased selling and final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 191	9	0
Forward	191	9	0
Ready Gold	112	12	0
Forward	112	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, March 10.

GROUNDNUTS

Ready Khandesh	Rs. 47	8	0
Ready Madras	47	4	0
Ready Bold	47	0	0
April-May delivery	48	4	0

OIL

Local Mills	26	0	0
Upcountry Mills	25	10	0
March	25	10	0
April	25	14	0

LINSEED

Ready Bold	46	12	0
Ready Small	44	14	0
April-May	47	2	0
Oil	25	2	0

CASTORSEEDS

Ready three Zilla	55	0	0
May	271	0	0

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES DECLINE

NEW YORK March 9.

Opening declines in Newcrops were sharply extended on hedging and selling based on large crop ideas and recent favourable weather which disclosed lack of support. Oldcrops held steady and March and May were at the ceilings with extensive switching of between these two months again a feature. The stability of nearbys continued to reflect an expected scarcity this spring. Reported little activity in the southern spot markets was due to the price control confusion.

The afternoon session was missed.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
March	45.39	45.39
May	45.39	45.39
July	44.92	44.85
October	41.80	41.78

New York: October Highest: 42.28
Lowest: 41.65

Wall Street Market Barely Steady

Prices further recovered upto a dollar or so noting the steadiness of government bonds despite the withdrawal of federal reserve system support and encouraged by more good earnings. The firmness of Missouri Kansas preferreds in rails was associated in some quarters with the possible re-capitalisation attempt taking care of preferred arrears though no actual news.

At noon the averages were Industrials 253.43 and rails 85.19. Profittaking halted the recovery and the market was struggling to hold mostly fractional advances. Earnings dividend news was mostly favourable but the affected issues were showing little reflection. Continental motors were a shade lower at 96-3/4 despite fiscal first quarter earnings of 21 cents against 14 cents a year ago.

Profittaking continued and the market became mixed with all averages a shade lower. The session closed barely steady

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone & Telegraph	156-7/8
Anaconda Copper mining	42-1/8
Chase National Bank	39-7/8
General Electric	55-3/4
General Motors	52-3/8
International Nickel	36
National City Bank	49-5/8
New York Central Railroad	22-3/8
Sinclair Oil	38
Socony Vacuum	27-1/8
Texas Co.	90-3/8
U.S. Smelting	55-3/4
U.S. Steel Common	44

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, March 9.

After early steadiness prices eased slightly in sympathy with new crop cotton also reflecting failure of a predicted cold wave in much of the south-west to materialise and a five day forecast for scattered light rain over a large part of the winter wheat area. Lard futures declined about half a percent latterly on trading expectations of a price rollback for tallow and grease.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

NEW DELHI GOES GAY

But Will Asian Games Build Up Asian Unity?

MORE REFLECTIONS ON BUDGET PROPOSALS

NEW Delhi is not India. It is not even Delhi. It is a hot-house to breed artificiality, make believe and wishful thinking. If one were to shut his eyes and open his ears, he would believe the country ruined, but if he were to open his eyes and shut his ears, he would think India the most prosperous in the world.

New Delhi's glittering streets and the great houses where one hundred fillers of hot rooms called the fashionable world sup nightly on rare food and rarer drinks, the ever-lengthening chain of expensive motor-cars speeding across its highways are New Delhi's prosperity.

The tumbling down of eighty-year-old Clock Tower in the heart of Chandni Chowk resulting in death of some innocent passersby hardly caused a ripple on the placid waters of New Delhi.

New Delhi is having a week of gaiety. She is having the festival of First Asian Games. Its opening was a great success. In New Delhi everything is a great success.

The issue is not the propriety of holding the Games Festival but of the time of holding it. Everyone welcomes the conception of unity of Asian people. India took the lead by holding an Asian Conference in 1946. It also held a Conference on Indonesia. It still remains a matter for speculation whether any or either of them brought the unity of Asian people.

The whole conception of holding such games is traced to classical Greece All unity was Greek to Greeks. Greece fell for want of unity. Similar festivals did not bring about any unity in Europe. It only benefited the tourist agencies and may do so in India.

The issue however is whether 1951 was an opportune time for holding the All-Asian Olympic in New Delhi? India is passing through a critical and crucial year. She is threatened with food famine and cloth famine. Her financial stability became so precarious that her Finance Minister had to levy additional taxation for Rs. fifty crores to cover a fleabite deficit of Rs. five and a half crores. Can there be any rejoicing in such gloomy and depressing climate?

It is self-deception to believe that games build up morale of the people. Firstly, it is people with money and leisure who have been visiting the festival. Secondly an exciting game of football may even make a man forget his hunger, which will be rekindled as soon as the game is over. New Delhi and its people, it will be thus seen, live in a world of their own, which is often divorced from reality.

New Departure

The Finance Minister's budget proposals have had a fairly good press. And yet, they are a departure, not only from the orthodox finance but also from the declared policy of the Central Government. They also exhibit the helplessness of the Finance Minister, either in effecting economies or in shaping policies, which have a direct bearing on the budget.

Firstly, it is contrary to orthodox finance to pay for capital expenditure from current revenues. The Finance Minister rightly says that the impact of deficit, either from revenue or capital on inflation will be the same.

The answer is, not to balance the capital budget from current revenue but to cut down expenditure. Whatever may be the desirability of a development project, the availability of finances is the last criterion for its sanction.

Then again, the revenue budget for 1951-52 has closed with a deficit of Rs. five and a half crores while that for 1950-51 closed with a surplus of seven and a half crores. This means that either the revenue estimates for 1951-52 have gone down or expenditure for 1951-52 in terms of the current year have gone up, or both. The taxpayer has been called upon to make sacrifices for the financial stability of the country. The issue is why a similar appeal was not made to the Ministers-in-Charge of Welfare Ministries. Could not the cultural activities of the Ministry of Education and its new education proposals wait during the period of national crisis? Could not the Labour Minister transfer the Employment Exchanges to the States Governments? Could not the duplication of posts in the Ministry of Agriculture and its Council of Research be eliminated? As it was pointed out last week, the danger is that with huge surplus dangling before their eyes, the Finance Minister would not be able to curb the squander-mania of his colleagues.

The Government has repeatedly declared its determination to bring down prices or at least stabilize them at a reasonable level. The new taxation proposals, as it will evident, are bound to raise price levels. This will affect very adversely a section of people, who are not organised, least articulate and have suffered the most during the last few years.

Indirect Taxes

There is another aspect of the problem. The Government of India is leaning more and more on indirect taxes, which are called "a tyrant's tax." The budget proposals made for an increase of Rs. twenty-two crores in indirect taxation as against Rs. eight crores in direct taxation. During 1948-49 to 1950-51 indirect taxation was increased by more than twenty-six crores, while direct taxation was actually reduced by more than two crores. It is a well accepted principle that only direct taxation is educative and helps to form public opinion.

On the one side, the Congress rulers are talking to educate "their masters", on the other side, their taxation proposals are designed against the education of the electorates.

There are two other aspects of this problem. Firstly, is the tax-payer getting the worth of his money? Or to put it conversely, is the administration being run most economically and efficiently? 'Prima facie', it is not. This, is 'inter alia' evident from the two reports of the Estimates Committee. Director of Delhi School of Economics, Dr. V. R. R. V. Rao in a statement lends further support to this view by suggesting that "substantial amounts could be secured by drastic economies without impairing governmental efficiency." Dr. Rao also raises the second aspect of the question.

He pointed out that expenditure on Civil administration has risen from Rs. thirty six crores in 1948-49 to an estimated figure of Rs. fifty six crores in 1951-52.

He did not see what were the corresponding additional benefits that the public had secured in return for this increase of 60 per cent in expenditure on Civil administration.

"Economist's" Poser

This point is further taken up by the 'Eastern Economist' of Delhi, which says:—

"The tragedy is that there is so little to show for the spending. Have the people got more food and more clothing? Has the country had more production elsewhere, and has it had at least intangible welfare on education and public health? The people are not wasting the collective assets of the nation so much as failing to build them up. The Government of India is running down those assets. Is there no means by which Government's duties in production, in economy, in welfare, in moderate efficiency can be enforced?"

Lastly, there is some limit even to taxation. As the 'Eastern Economist' rightly claims that "this reliance on taxation to close huge gaps is possible to some extent this year but only as a last resort. It only shows up the problem in more glaring light. That problem is the cutting down of revenue expenditure. For three whole years the Government of India has been running away from this remedy."

Opinion is hardening that neither the Government nor the Members of Parliament are interested in economy.

Socialist Fireworks

Socialists have been holding their periodical Conference in Delhi during the week. "If the elections are postponed, once again," said the Socialist leader, Mr. Jayprakash Narain, "the people of India should be prepared not to let the Congress Party remain in office for a day longer and the country shall have to seriously consider whether it should pay a single pie in taxes to a usurper". The Party also decided to organise a mass march of Kisans in Delhi in May to focus attention to their problems.

Several Members of Parliament including Dr. Davadutt Pant, waited upon the Prime Minister during the week, appraised him of the Law and Order position on India's border and for India's security urged him to take over those areas for administration from New Delhi. Another set of Members have been demanding Ministerial form of Government' in the areas administered by the Centre. Dr. Pant and his colleagues have now demanded of the Centre to add more areas to its administration!

Sigcol
GLASS
SIGCOL GLASS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR TO BUILD THE MODERN LABORATORIES AND INDUSTRIES
THE
SCIENTIFIC INDIAN GLASS CO LTD
6, CHURCH LANE - CALCUTTA

SNARING THE UNWARY

★

(Continued From Page 7)

color aspects and was divided in two—three—four.

Publicity Stickers

WHAT started off as a desire to furnish the goods to collectors and rake in money has now reached a stage where certain countries consider it their God-given right to offer special issues "by subscription only". This sort of "subscription" may be perfectly in order when indulged in by a commercial body offering bonds or stocks. When a government actually has the effrontery to adopt these tactics it means that the once great pastime of philately is at a pretty low ebb. Belgium has indulged in these off-colour tactics for some time, though it is unfair to slate only her for what many others have done as brazenly.

I have referred to the deluge of labels from the glorious Peoples' Republic of the U.S.S.R. America is also guilty to a very great extent of excessive commemoratives. But there is a difference in the emissions of the two countries. When the U.S. honoured the "Poultry Farmers" of the nation, some people were furious. But at least the Poultry Farmers were pleased, and—which is very important—the stamps were very largely bought in the country itself. And they were not only freely on sale, but were used in their thousands on ORDINARY COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

In Russia, on the other hand, the stickers are for export. Few, if any are used commercially, and there is a different rate for internal buying and an adverse rate for sale of the stamps outside the country. While the American is always eager to buy his own stamps, and DOES buy them on a colossal scale, the Russian is content to flood the world with his "gumpaps"

On The Index

THERE are several issues of Hungary and other countries that Gibbons, Scott and others refuse to list. Many of these are sold "in toto" to wholesalers—usually in America—and home consumption is restricted to a couple of dozen sets or so, to put a veneer of genuineness on what is nothing but a worthless mass of paper.

It is only human nature for the professional to fall in with a demand that is both universal and inexhaustible. There HAVE been moves in the past where reputable dealers' organisations have pledged their members not to trade in suspect issues, but this has lessened the flood of rubbish only a very little, most of the "blacklisted" countries having come up with various methods of circumventing the boycott.

If all this is true, it may well be maintained that collectors have the remedy in their own hands: not buying stamps even remotely suspect. For the adult this is true enough, but children cannot be expected to exercise judgment. Offending countries are past masters in the art of psychology. And as long as there is a kid with a few surplus pennies to spend, there will be trashy stuff produced for him to spend them on.

SHORT STORY

RENUNCIATION

By
V. J. THOMAS

KESHAV got up early in the morning on that day. On the previous day it was in the papers that the results of the University Examination would be published the next day.

Without even taking his breakfast and politely telling his mother that he would come for breakfast after some time with a good appetite and a precious present for her, he dashed out of the house and ran to the market side of the town. In the street-corner a boy was shouting "Morning News. University results out." Throwing an anna into his hands Keshav snatched a paper and hurriedly looked at it. To his great astonishment he found a block of himself with the caption "First in the University Examinations." On reading further he learnt to his great joy that the Governor's gold medal would be presented to him at the Convocation and that he would be eligible for a scholarship for higher studies, if he so desired.

Thanking God and beaming with delight he turned back to go home to tell his mother of the good tidings. On a second thought he stood there for a while. Should he tell this news first to his mother or to his Lalitha who was going to share all his happiness? He found that his heart was gripped with two prongs of ties. He decided to go home by the street where the bungalow of Lalitha stood.

This decision was motivated by another incident that took place some time prior to the examinations. Lalitha then had made a bet with him that if he won a first class in the University Examinations she would present him with a beautiful gift.

On nearing the bungalow he heard the sound of steps hurriedly coming down. It was none other than Lalitha herself. Lalitha had already read in the papers of his brilliant success in the examination. In an instant she was on the lap of Keshav and fond kisses ensued, marking the love she had borne so long. Perhaps this was the magnificent present she had intended for him. Keshav was thrilled and a flow of warm blood passed violently through his spine. Thus the seal was affixed for ever to their intimate love.

Keshav was a young man of twenty-one. He was slim but not lean, fair but not very handsome, lovable and goodnatured. His character was his beauty and brain his wealth. Lalitha was incarnation of beauty as it were. She was eighteen and was still studying in the intermediate class. Ever since she knew anything about the relations between man and woman, she had entertained thoughts about Keshav only. Even in the high school classes they were intimate friends. Their friendship grew up gradually and nurtured by reciprocal esteem attained the status of love.

Keshav was from a lower middle class family. Lalitha was the only daughter of a business man of no small repute in the town.

The convocation of the University was fast approaching. Keshav had been looking for the day and getting ready to attend the convocation in the far off city. He had been presented with a gown for the occasion by Lalitha. Even before the invitation came from the lips of Keshav, Lalitha had already told him that she would be accompanying him to the city for the convocation to witness her love being honoured.

The day arrived. Keshav took his seat in the hall. Lalitha was sitting nearby. A smile of joy could be seen playing around her face. The Governor of the Province who addressed the convocation eulogised Keshav and pointed him out to other students as a model of studiousness and character. On that day Keshav was shown the telegram the University received from the Government of India congratulating the University and informing it of the award of scholarship to Keshav. Keshav was overjoyed.

The convocation was over. After thanking his friends for their congratulations, he went to the University library with Lalitha. In a corner they sat together. There was silence for a while. Perhaps both were too overwhelmed by the events of the day to indulge in chit-chat. Lalitha broke the silence at last.

Lalitha: "Keshav! I have not....I am sorry I have not yet congratulated you, though I should have been the first to do so."

Keshav said smiling: "Have you not? You have already if you remember well."

Lalitha understood what he meant and springing from the seat she threw her arms round his neck and once more affixed the seal of love.

•

The day arrived for Keshav to depart for America to join the Harvard University. The Government had already arranged everything for him. Keshav came to Bombay to board the plane to New York. His mother and Lalitha accompanied him to Bombay air port. Before boarding the plane Keshav asked blessings from his mother. His mother kissed him and showered blessings on him. He called Lalitha aside and they went to some distance and were seen in earnest conversation.

Keshav: "Lalitha my....."

Lalitha: "Keshav, ah! my every...."

Keshav: "Lalitha! you love me? don't you?"

Lalitha: "Keshav! my life! why do you ask that question? I await the day when we shall be joined as man and wife."

Keshav: "I hope that day will not be very far off."

Lalitha: "Keshav! please write to me very often."

Keshav: "Of course I will my dear!"

Keshav boarded the plane and was seen waving his hands to his mother and Lalitha in farewell. Soon he was out of sight. Thus for some time they were separated physically.

•

Two long years had passed since the arrival of Keshav at the Harvard University for studies. He had been receiving letters from Lalitha regularly. But after a lapse of two years they were not so frequent as they used to be. When he had almost completed the third year of his studies this exchange of letters almost stopped. Keshav was at a loss to understand the reason for this state of affairs. He sent letter after letter by registered post without any success. No response was forthcoming from Lalitha. He sent a cable to Lalitha but she did not take the trouble of even acknowledging it. "What might be the reason? Is she sick?" he asked himself. "No, that cannot be. Sick for such a long time? His mind began to give way to strange thoughts. 'No, she won't'", so saying to himself he plunged himself in his studies for the final examination.

•

Lalitha by this time had completed her studies. Unoccupied and lonely she felt restless. Everything bored her she felt restless. She wanted to spend her time usefully at least till the arrival of Keshav. She wanted to take training in social service so that she could become a useful citizen. With this end in view she came to Bombay and stayed at the house of her cousin brother who was a film distributing agent.

A few days after her arrival her brother took her to a musical concert in one of the big theatres of Bombay. In the theatre to her right was seated a young man of strong build and of fair complexion. He was indeed a handsome person. He was barely twenty-four. By the time the performance started there were a few exchanges of glances between the two. Lalitha felt uncomfortable in her seat. She told her brother she was not feeling well and wanted to go home immediately. She returned to her brother's residence and spent a restless night, the cause of which she could not discern.

Next day there was a garden party at her brother's residence. This was to celebrate the release of a new picture through her brother's agency. Lalitha to her great astonishment and discomfort found the same young man, who was perhaps the cause of the sleeplessness the previous night, in the midst of guests talking vivaciously. He was fluent in his talk, graceful in manners and very friendly to all, she observed. The party sat down for tea. At a distance was seated the gentleman. Both of them saw each other. Lalitha stared at him for a moment, though her conscience chided her. She found herself in a state of nervousness. She tried to compose herself. She determined not to look to that side where the young man sat. But she could not control herself. She wished she had not attended the party.

•

After the party was over, the young man approached her with a smile that was indeed captivating. The smile was too charming and tender not to be reciprocated. Lalitha smiled in return. The young man introduced himself as one Mr. Rajan, proprietor of a local theatre. For a while they talked informally. It seemed that she enjoyed his company. He invited her for a picture in his theatre. Lalitha was not impolite and did not turn down the invitation. After this incident Lalitha was seen frequently in the company of Rajan. She stayed in Bombay for more than one month.

•

Keshav passed the final examination of the Harvard University, brilliantly scoring a first class. He sent two cablegrams intimating this news to his mother and to Lalitha. He also informed them of the date of his arrival at Santa Cruz air port.

Keshav boarded the plane at La Guardia air port with a smile that would betray his feelings of legitimate pride and joy.

At Santa Cruz air port his mother and a few of his friends greeted him. After enjoying the fondness of motherly love, he asked his mother, "But mother! where is....." He stopped. He could speak no further. Perhaps he would meet her at the railway station of their town. Thus he tried to console himself.

On the same day Keshav and his mother boarded the train to their native town. As soon as he got out of the train Keshav looked everywhere for his Lalitha. Perhaps she might be hiding somewhere to surprise him as she used to do in their school days. He thought of calling aloud 'Lalitha'. But it struck him that it would be imprudent to make a scene there.

They took a taxi for home. For a time he was silent. His mother asked him, "Keshav! what is the matter? Why are you silent and thoughtful? Please tell me, please speak, Keshav". Before he could reply the taxi had reached its destination and they entered the house.

•

"Mother...." Keshav asked. "Yes my son", his mother replied. "what is the matter?" Again he asked her "Mother, why she.... what happened to Lalitha? You know everything". His mother told him all that she could gather from the gossip she heard in the locality. "Their marriage is to take place tonight", she said at last. "Tonight? Mother! Oh! God!" Keshav could speak no further. He began to weep like a child. His mother tried to console him.

Next day Keshav rose up early and went to the bungalow of Lalitha to congratulate her on her new status in life. At a distance he could hear the melodious voice of Lalitha with which she enchanted him in their younger days. Lalitha was singing to soothe the little headache Rajan had. Keshav told the servant at the gate that he desired to see Lalitha. The servant went in and came out with the reply that Lalitha was not at home. Keshav was surprised to hear that reply. What crime had he committed to be treated like that, he thought. He went out of the compound, presumably to return home.

After going a little way he was seen running back into the bungalow. Soon he found himself face to face with Lalitha in the corridor. For a moment both were silent. They stared at each other.

"Oh! Lalitha!" Keshav broke the silence, "Why have you... What have I done to you. Why you...."

"It happened so" Lalitha replied "I do not know why and how. Please go away and forget about me"

"How can I?" Keshav asked; "you have kissed me and told me.... O! this was the day you were looking for?"

"That was my weakness, perhaps", she murmured.

"Oh woman you have killed me" so saying he ran out of the bungalow and was seen hurrying towards the woods far off.

•

Keshav entered the forest and went further deep into it. He climbed a precipice below which was running a torrent. He stood there for a while thoughtful. Then he smiled contemptuously. Below death awaited to receive him into her laps. "Ah! I will no more be killed by any human being", he began to think. "A moment hence I shall find peace perhaps..... Treachery, it is nothing but treachery.. Frailty thy name is woman.... No... No... She is not weak of mind.. She is well educated.... I will never again be a victim... Ah! mother earth into your arms I fall. Receive me... Forgive me... Oh! river wrap me into your limpid folds"

He raised his arms to jump down. But instantly he stood there motionless. A 'rishi' was holding him firmly "Son", he began to speak with a consoling smile. "Fear not. I have heard what you were saying to yourself now. What you see around are all mere phantoms. They come and go. Beauty, riches and everything will fade away for they are creatures of vanity. And they perish. But one thing is abiding—Love of God. God is eternal and so His love must remain eternal. Serve Him to acquire this. Break off your bonds and shave off your cowardice". So saying the 'rishi' embraced and blessed him.

Keshav was seen following the 'rishi' with measured steps to the lofty mountains behind—to the place where he could spend the rest of his life in meditation and prayer.

"The firebug again."

Messner in 'The Rochester Times-Union.

"GRIP OF STEEL."

Baldy in 'The Augusta Chronicle'

RURBACOL SCHEME

BY DEWAN KHEM CHAND

THE author adumbrates the following scheme to solve the problems of food, housing, under-production, high prices, black-marketing, insecurity, unemployment, low standard of living and proper rehabilitation of displaced persons, without putting any financial strain on the revenues of the Government:

RURBACOL means one unit of a self-contained, self-sufficient, rural-cum-urban, co-operative colony, with a well-balanced, closely-knit, rural and urban economy. Each Rurbacol will occupy an area of 25 sq. miles (16,000 acres) and provide healthy living and gainful employment to 25,000 persons of all classes and ages; 10,000 living in a town and 15,000 in 24 villages, at 600 per village.

The wide gulf now existing between the urban and the rural population will disappear, when greater intercourse and common interests are created between the village and the town people as members of one Rurbacol family, dependent on each other for the good of both. This scheme can be executed successfully in any part of India, where sufficient land, irrigation and other facilities for development are available.

India has 10 crores acres of land lying waste which is now being reclaimed for cultivation. Numerous Hydro-Electric and River Valley projects, now under execution all over the country, will provide water and electricity to these areas. Some of these projects will start functioning in 2 to 3 years' time, and by and by all the others are expected to be ready within a period of 15 years. The present is thus the time when proper planning of all lands which are to be served by these projects should be taken in hand in the order in which the projects are to be ready. By planning on the lines indicated in this scheme, in the 10 crores of waste acres, 6,250 Rurbacols could be established to accommodate 15 crores of our population in 6,250 new towns and 1,50,000 new villages.

Ideal Lay-Out

The lay-out plan of each Rurbacol will depend on the shape of its site, contours of the land, arterial road, railway line, river, stream, lake, historical landmarks, scenic beauty etc. An ideal lay-out would be to have the town, in an area of one sq. mile, located in the centre of the colony, and the 24 villages, each in an area of one sq. mile, located round about it. The distance between any two adjoining villages will then be one mile and the distance between the town and the villages will vary between one and four miles, a distance which could easily be covered on a bicycle; but there will be a regular bus service connecting the town with all the villages.

To save time, energy and money expended in covering distances, the town will be so planned, that no one living in any part of it will spend more than ten minutes in walk or three minutes in cycle ride from his residence to his place of business, recreation, amusement, etc.

The town will have high schools, institutes for agricultural, technical, and business training, town hall, library, cinema, bank, post and telegraph office, business offices, co-operative stores, co-operative workshops, clubs, swimming-tanks, restaurant, hotel, hostels, chummeries, seral, stables, garages, godowns, grain elevator, bakery, dairy farm, poultry-farm, plant nursery, hospital, veterinary hospital, police and fire station, abattoir, crematorium and industrial centres for cottage and small scale industries to produce articles needed for local consumption or for which raw materials are available in the neighbourhood. Every factory will employ from 5 to 25 workers and the residence of factory hands will be at a stone's throw distance from the factories. The town will be divided into eight equal Sections, each having two hundred houses built in five different sizes of plots from 200 sq. yards to 2,000 sq. yards per plot. Each Section will have co-operative stores, shops, primary school, nursery school, work centre, social centre, post office, and a public park, all of which will be within three minutes' walk of any house in the Section.

Rural Drive

Every village will have an area of 640 acres of which 15 acres will come under roads and 25 acres under the village containing houses, hostel, club, post-office, telephone, circulating library, primary school, co-operative store and shops. The remaining 600 acres will be divided into eight farms each of 75 acres. To get the best advantage out of a farm, 40 acres of it will be used in growing cereals, 10 acres in other crops, 5 acres in vegetables, 5 acres in fruit trees, 10 acres in fodder and the remaining 5 acres in fruit tree, building quarters and sheds for workers, cattle, poultry run, incubating room, beehives, godowns, and manure pits etc. etc. Intensive cultivation and management of one farm will need the whole time services of one educated farmer, one trained assistant, two semi-skilled and two unskilled workers. This combination will yield much better results than is possible to obtain by giving small parcels of 10 to 15 acres of land to ordinary, ignorant and unresourceful cultivators who are too conservative, too timid, and too poor to adopt and afford new methods for getting greater yield from the land.

Educated men will gladly take up farming as a profession when they realise that by working regularly and diligently for 8 hours a day they would turn as much, if not more, as do their contemporaries in offices and other professions, and they also get the amenities, like electricity, pipe water, regular post, morning news paper, library, shops, club, telephone, radio, in the village, and hospital, cinema, bank, lectures, sports events etc. in the nearby town, within 20 minutes cycle ride.

The farmers will also get additional advantages of healthy houses, clean air, bright sunshine and fresh food. When their purchases and sales are done through co-operative marketing, machinery and implements hired from co-operative workshops and money transaction with the co-operative bank, the usual handicaps and headaches the ordinary farmer suffers from will disappear with the disappearance of the village Sahukar, Dalal, Patwari and Lambardar.

Co-Operative Plan

Each Rurbacol will have four thousand families, 100 in each village and 200 in each section. Every family will have a proper house to live in, and will have the convenience of electricity, water supply and sanitary fittings. Every house will have some open space for a small garden and one work room to be used for some spare-time home-industry, for which machines, raw materials, training and guidance will be available on co-operative basis in the work centres provided in each section and each village. The difficult problem of sale of manufactured articles will be solved through co-operative marketing. The daily production by one person of only one or two articles will make him a specialist, and gradually the quality of his articles will improve, the quantity will increase and the cost of production will decrease; so his profits will gradually become greater. The regular additional income from spare-time work will encourage housewives, and even children, to spend their spare time in producing articles. Except the small children under 10, the old and the invalids numbering in all about 8000 practically every member of every family in a Rurbacol will be producing some article or other of utility and value, 10,000 devoting their whole time and 7,000 part of their time to productive work. With the production of consumable and utility articles in 4,000 homes and 100 small scale workshops and 7,600, acres of cereals, 1,920 acres of other crops, 960 acres of vegetables, one lac of small and big trees, 1,920 acres of fodder crops, 2 lacs of hens, 2,000 beehives 1,000 cows, and 1,000 buffalos practically all the essential needs of 25,000 people in a Rurbacol will be met with locally. The surplus of goods not required will be sold outside. All standardized articles will be sold by the co-operative stores and its 32 branches, one in each Section and each village. The stores, having a fixed and regular clientele, will be in a position to correctly gauge the total requirements of the inhabitants and arrange to supply them with fresh goods at practically cost price. Individual shops will be permitted only in the case of artists and craftsman who earn living by special skill or expert knowledge.

New Way Of Life

For the education of the children there will be, in each village, and each Section, one nursery school for the 2 to 5 age group and one primary school for the 5 to 10 age group. In the town there will be high school for boys and girls of the age group of 10 to 14. For adolescents from 14 to 18, there will be Institutes for giving training in arts, industry, agriculture and business.

There will be a central post and telegraph office in the town and a branch post and telephone office in each village and each section. There will be a decent up-to-date club in the town and a small club and social centre in each village and section. There will be a fair size Library in the town and it will circulate a hundred books, every three months to every village. There will be published a local weekly paper to keep the people informed of matters of interest and importance to the inhabitants.

As far as possible, all institutions and activities will be based on the principles of co-operation. The people will thus get the grasp of the spirit of democracy, discipline, joint effort and tolerance for the views and opinions of others from one's own. People will learn to think and do things themselves, become self-dependant, self reliant, creative and develop eagerness and enthusiasm to make a success of the new way of life, in the creation of which they themselves have taken an active part.

Austerity Basis

On austerity basis, the cost of one Rurbacol will average 2.5 crores of rupees, 20 per cent of this, i.e. half a crore, will be contributed by settlers at an average of Rs. 200/- per head and the balance of two crores will have to be provided by the Government, not as a gift but as an investment yielding a good return and as loan yielding interest, at a rate one per cent higher than what the Government has to pay on their borrowings. The Government will thus lose nothing in this transaction of lending their credit to the people through their co-operative societies. There being no unemployment in a Rurbacol, all the 10,000 wage earners will be working whole time and earning, at an average of Rs 100/- p.m. one crore and twenty lacs per year. The earning of 7,000 part time workers will be at least 10 lacs per year. Out of the total earning of Rs 1,30,00,000 per annum one crore will be used up in household expenses, ten lacs in local taxes, five lacs in union taxes, five for insurance and ten lacs will be the annual savings of each Rurbacol.

It is evident from the brief outline of the Scheme that by creating the right environment, it is easily possible to usher in an era of prosperity, contentment, peace and a happier living. Rurbacols can be a huge success if the Government would take an active interst in their establishment and to begin with starting one Rurbacol in each State of India.

PLANNING FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY

WOMEN RADIO WORKERS

India's Radio industry today has opened a new avocation even for women. East Bengal refugees engaged in "assembling" components for radio sets in the production room of the I.R.P. (Radio) Ltd., of Calcutta, the only Indian radio manufacturing concern recognised by the Government of India.—P.S.B.

Handwriting On The Wall

The afternoon following the big "hurrigale" of November 25, one victim's sense of humor had triumphed over disaster. The white front door of an almost total wreck was propped up by a fractured chair and on it was printed in black crayon:

I am an insurance salesman.
I sell storm insurance.
I did not carry storm insurance on this cottage.
I am blankety blank dope.

ONE AT A TIME

Impatient with procedural wrangles in the U.N. Security Council, India's delegate, Sir Benegal Rau, told this story:

"There was an Indian Rajah who was taken to his first football game. The next day he sent each of the eleven players of the winnings team a football because, he said, he could not bear to see eleven men fighting over one ball.

'I think, on the whole that it would be best for all eleven of us here to have just one football at a time—that is to say, let us have one resolution at a time."

ON ROOF OF THE WORLD • American Tourists Enchanted By Tibet

MR. LOWELL THOMAS, the American news commentator and lecturer, makes a practice of appearing unexpectedly in some far-off part of the world just when it is much in the public mind. His visit to Tibet, accompanied by his son, some few months ago makes a most interesting story, and is recorded by the son, who certainly shares with his father the love of adventure. By means of new recording-devices Mr. Lowell Thomas, senior, did his daily news-summary from the "roof of the world", and was the first to broadcast from the Tibetan capital. His son, equipped with half-a-dozen cameras, took a very remarkable series of photographs, with which the book is illustrated, writes Sir Evelyn Wrench in 'The Spectator'.

The adventure began in this way. The son was on an expedition among the Bakhtiari tribesmen of Eastern Iran. Returning to Teheran on July 14th, 1949, he received a typical telegram from his father: "The miracle has happened. Meet me in Calcutta We are on our way to Lhasa." For many years Mr. Lowell Thomas had hoped to visit Tibet. When Mr. Roy W. Henderson was appointed American Ambassador to India, Mr. Thomas wrote him a letter to which he added this postscript: "Now that you are in Hindustan, a land of miracles, how about performing a miracle? How about arranging for me, my son, and three other Americans, to visit Tibet? Is there any hope?" The Ambassador liked the idea, and, although he did not anticipate that the request would be granted, he decided to transmit it to Lhasa through the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi.

The Miracle

Then the miracle happened. A midnight call from the State Department in Washington informed Mr. Thomas that a wireless message, re-laid from Tibet via India, had been received saying: "You are invited to Lhasa. Come at once." Permission was, however, granted only to Mr. Thomas and his son. Subsequently the travellers ascertained that the invitation was due to the influence of Tsepon Shakabpa, Tibetan Minister of Finance, who had visited the United States on a trade mission in 1948. The authorities in Lhasa had been deeply concerned by the spread of Communism in Asia, and they were apprehensive as to the intentions of the Chinese Reds, for Communist doctrines are contrary to the whole Tibetan philosophy of life. The Finance Minister gained his point, and explained that so good an opportunity of reaching the American public through the medium of wireless should be made use of. He had been much impressed by his four months' sojourn in the United States, and confessed to Mr. Thomas that his only real disappointment in America had been that he had not been recognised as a Tibetan. Some folks, he said, took him for a Chinese, others for an Indian, and others for a Japanese. But strangest of all was the fact that he was confused with the British.

With high hopes Mr. Lowell Thomas and his son set out from Calcutta fc Gangtok in August, 1949 The author writes: "Once we crossed the Himalayas into Tibet we were indeed travellers in the land of the Lost Horizon And it often seemed as if we were dreaming—acting the parts of characters in James Hilton's novel, on our way to Shangri-La." All went well on the outward journey, apart from the discomforts of travel in Tibet in very high altitudes and of spending the nights in peasants' houses. The author says that his mule "had an exasperating way of stopping on the edge of nearly every precipice to reach over for a nibble at some succulent plant cut edge of the trail—usually within inches of the abyss." The travellers pay a handsome tribute to the ubiquitous yak, without which they doubt whether there "could be a Tibet."

The only living things they saw on the Tibet-India border were three bushy-tailed wild yaks, peering down suspiciously at them. When they entered the "Forbidden Land" they passed under a yak-hair rope, from which hung hundreds of cloth prayer-flags, waving in the wind, with the words on them: "Om Mani Padme Hum." The uses of the yak are many: all rope in Tibet is woven from its hair; yak-tails are prized as fly-whisks, and from those shipped to the United States nearly all the better Santa Claus beards are made. Yak butter, "preferably rancid," is one of the chief ingredients in Tibetan tea, so popular throughout the country that the average well-to-do Tibetan consumes his thick tea "at the fantastic rate of forty to fifty cups a day."

Britons' Visits

There are many references to those Britons who have visited Tibet from the days of George Bogle in the eighteenth century, when Warren Hastings was Governor-General of Bengal, down to Mr. Hugh Richardson, the last Briton in the Indian foreign service, who only relinquished his post as political officer in 1950, and is said to be contemplating a lecture-tour in the United States. When the two Americans reached their journey's end, they were welcomed in the outskirts of Lhasa by Rimshi Kyipup, the only survivor of the four young Tibetans who, at the suggestion of Sir Charles Bell, were sent by the thirteenth Dalai Lama to be educated at Rugby in 1913. Rimshi is now the official interpreter at Lhasa, and surely no other Rugbeian can hold a stranger job. Rimshi and the official host were dressed in bright red and gold gowns, with six-inch turquoise pendants in their ears, more turquoise in their top-knots and dazzling yellow hats, and accompanied the visitors to the audience with the Dalai Lama on the final day of the Earth Ball Summer Festival.

A monk climbed the ladder and struck a golden gong, and they found themselves in the presence of the reincarnation of Chenrezi, God of Mercy. After receiving the Regent's blessing the visitors sat on cushions on the floor, and noticed that the young Dalai Lama (he is sixteen years of age) "smiled and kept glancing down at us, obviously as curious as any of his subjects about two strangers from far-away America."

Presents

As is customary the visitors brought with them gifts for His Holiness, among which were "a genuine tiger skull—teeth, snarl and all—set in silver and gold by a Siamese silver smith in Bangkok," a folding travel-alarm-clock, a plastic raincoat from America, a bag of coins and a white scarf—this last a symbolic gift expected of all visitors. Lhasa must be a paradise for colour photographers, as Cabinet Ministers wear brilliant yellow silk gowns and red hats. The author writes: "Never have we seen more photogenic people," and continues, "Tibetan officials and their wives were riding gaily ornamented horses and mules—the men dressed in flowing robes, with yellow hats of the inverted saucer type.... Some women wore on their heads wooden frames studded with turquoise and corals. Over their frames, which look like antlers, they drape their long straight hair."

Defence

While in the capital, they watched a few hundred of the Dalai Lama's troops wearing "discarded British uniforms of World War I, with rifles and other light equipment of the same period."

The army had three bands performing and a corps of bagpipers, playing a medley of "God Save the King," "Marching through Georgia" and "Auld Lang Syne."

A question which was on everybody's lips in Tibet during their visit was: "Has Communism come to stay in China and will it keep spreading through Asia?" Mr. Thomas replied: "No one can answer that difficult question. But in my opinion Communism may not have a lasting effect on China's age-old culture and civilisation. Chinese life up to now has always centred on the family and on religion and both are institutions which Red doctrine opposes. Even if Communism is not entirely cast off, China and modify it to such an extent that it is no longer a part of a Moscow-directed scheme for world conquest." With gravity the Kalon Lama responded: "We hope what you say will happen—and soon enough to save Tibet."

(Out of This World by Lowell Thomas Jr. the Greystone Press, New York).

STALIN IDOLATRY

★

(Continued From Page 6)

animals into the collectives and either sold or ate them before they yielded to the pressure and accepted membership. The consequent shortage of livestock and horses plagued Russia for years. The authorities employed every variety of force to drive the peasants into collectives. Red Army units frequently appeared in a village and went from hut to hut ordering the inhabitants to form a kolkhoz. Peasants were threatened with exile to Siberia and Turkestan as kulaks if they persisted in individual farming.

Espionage Trials

My own attitude began to bother me. Was I not glorifying steel and kilowatts and forgetting the human being? All the shoes, schools, books, tractors, electric light and subways in the world would not add up to the world I dreamt of, if the system that produced them was immoral and inhuman.

Black squares appeared in the weave of my Soviet impressions. The Bolsheviks staged the first of their big Moscow trials in June 1928: the Shakhit trial. About fifty important Soviet engineers were charged with sabotage and espionage. I sat through the proceedings in the famous Hall of Columns. I did not know how much to believe. I believed part. I wondered about the remainder. My doubts grew when a G.P.U. soldier with bayoneted rifle led a man named Mukhin to the witness stand. To this day I remember his name, his brown suit, and his pasty, fleshy, sallow round face. He gave evidence against the defendant Rabinovitch, a man past seventy who, fighting brilliantly for his life, had all but worsted the terrifying, therfore invincible prosecutor Krylenko in brain-to-brain combat. Mukhin was brought in to clinch the case for the government. He had been in prison for several months on a charge unrelated to the current Shakhti trial. Mukhin declared under oath that he handed Rabinovitch a bribe for himself and further bribes for distribution among other defendants.

Rabinovitch walked over to within two feet of Mukhin and, peering straight into his eyes, said, 'Tell me, please, about whom are you speaking, about me or somebody else?'

'I am talking about you.' Mukhin replied.

'Why do you lie, eh?' Rabinovitch exclaimed. 'Who told you to lie? You know you gave me no money.'

Mukhin, pastier and paler than before, repeated his story like a tutored automaton. The G.P.U. soldier marched him out of the hall. Krylenko looked crestfallen. Clearly, Mukhin had merely enacted a part invented for him in the cellar of the G.P.U.

Irrespective of the merits of Trotsky's or Stalin's position—and on rereading my reports, I find that I aligned myself with neither—the use of the secret police to end a dispute on policy was the Communist Party's Waterloo.

Thereafter those who had force would think they had wisdom. Dissent preferred security to self-expression. Cynicism accordingly triumphed over honesty.

I noted these phenomena but did not understand that they were the beginning of a decadence that has produced to-day's great lie and great silence. Inevitably, too, they contributed to the emergence of The Great Leader.

Everything in me rebelled against the fawning adulation and saccharinal glorification of Joseph Stalin. The official propaganda, for which he himself was responsible, portrayed him as the infallible, kind, omniscient author of everything that was good in the Soviet Union. From him all blessings flowed. Necessarily, of course, blunders, mass suffering, and setbacks were the handiwork of 'wreckers', 'Trotskyites', and 'enemies of the people.'

(To be continued)

'WHERE DO WE VOLUNTEE R NEXT'?

Borblock in "The Washington Post"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A THREE months' evening course for the training of Child Welfare Workers during the period 2nd April to 30th June, 1951, both days inclusive shall be started by the Balkan-ji-Bari this year, as the need for such training has been keenly felt for a long time. This course shall consist of 26 hours of lectures, 12 hours of handicraft classes, and 26 hours of actual practical training in the Bari centres, or any other Child Welfare centre, under the guidance of an experienced worker.

This course shall be open to anyone who can follow the theory classes and can put in the required hours of practical work. The lectures shall be conducted as far as possible in Hindustani or in the language which the majority of the condidates ask for provided the lecturer is able to lecture in that language. Lectures may have to be in English in case the lecturer, who shall be a specialist in the subject, is not able to lecture in Hindustani.

Not more than 50 students shall be taken for the course and preference will be given to Balkan-ji-Bari workers.

The classes shall be held at Dadar, (or, if the majority of the candidates so desire, in the Fort area), on Mondays and Thursdays, from 6 to 8 p.m.

A certificate stating the satisfactory completion of the course shall be given to those candidates who put in 2/3 attendance in theory classes and 2/3 attendance in practical work and pass the final test.

Full particulars in this connection may be had from the Director of the Child Welfare Workers' Training Course, Shrimati Indira Renu, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, 43, Tamarind Lane, Bombay 1.

Pleasant Sea Voyage

Brother M. K. Krishnan of Cannanore has written the following essay:—

Every new experience adds a new leaf to life. A trip from Bombay to Mangalore by sea may be nothing to an ordinary traveller— that may be nothing new to him nothing attractive to his eyes; nothing affable; but to a new traveller it may consist of pleasant surprises and gloomy anxieties!

The other day we had a pleasant sea voyage. What is there for a child to be interested in a sea voyage? First, he comes across with Port Trust officials who examine his goods; then he boards the ship; he looks at the captain and th crews of the ship at work; he watches the loading and unloading of cargoes; he feels proud of the flags fluttering in the sky he hears the blowing of the trumpet and the banging of the bell; he waits for the final signal and watches the lifting of the anchor from the sea.

So one fine morning we were in the open sea. The sky, lisping mountains and trees, green valleys and meadows, huts and mansions lay far off on one side, while the dark expansive sea surrounds everywhere.

As the ship rolled on.

"The calm
And dead still water lay upon my mind,
Even with a weight of pleasure, and the sky
Nevtr before so beautiful, sank down
Into my heart, and held me like a dream."

The dashing of the rolling waves in tune with wireless sets was the only music that awakened the slumbering voyager. The sea gulls floated on the waves and the country craft crawled on the sea. The huge rocks withered and worn out stood out above the dashing waves.

When we reached near Marma Goa, we saw three scuttled German ships near the harbour. The natural sea ports of Konkan had beautiful scenery. Our little trip was a pleant one; nothing untoward happened to mar our new enthusiasm. The spirit of joy remains like a sweet dream. How I wish to be sailor!!

A Noted Man's Birth Year

Sister Roshan K. Irani of Tardeo has sent the following intelligent sum—

The year a certain man of note was born may be stated thus:
The third and fourth figures of the year, added together, are twice the second figure.
The second figure is one smaller than the third.
The first and last figures add up to the second.
And, when you have discovered the year, which man was born during that?

Answer: The year 1564; the man Shakespeare.

And she asks: Which two things together can you do at a time?

Answer: Walking and Talking!

Hit The Spot

Brother S. N. Adivarekar of Jacob Circle has sent the following interesting game—

To make it more fun, give the old-fashioned beanbag board game some new twists. Instead of the usual numbers for the points awarded for hitting the various targets, we use the names of the members of our family, our board having as many targets as there are members in our family.

Here are some of the ways we play the game: On or near a birthday, the person whose birthday it is receives five points for hitting his own target, while all the others are worth only one point. Each person shoots only for his name, worth five points. If he lands on someone else's name, it is worth only one point.

The game is worth twenty-five or fifty points, depending on the skill of the players. When we have time for more than one game, the winner of the first game plays with a handicap. For example, if right-handed, then he plays left-handed, or if he is ambidextrous, he may have to throw the beanbag backwards from between his legs.

In another variation, each player aims for the sections labelled with the rest of the family's names and wins one point for each hit he makes. If he lands on his own name, he loses a point.

Five "That"s Together

Brother Satish Desai has sent the following funny note—

One day a boy said that he had used "that" in a particular place, but the teacher maintained that he did not. The teacher said, "The fact that that 'that' that that boy used is wrong".

Taking The Gilt Of The Gingerbread

Brother Albert Soares has sent the following explanation—

At fairs in days of old ginger-bread cakes were sold in a great variety of fancy shapes—animals, birds, and so forth—and much use was made of gold leaf for adding decoration. If the gilt was lacking, the gingerbreads would be regarded as inferior goods. If course of time, anything that lessened the value of an object or idea was said to be "taking the gilt off the gingerbread."

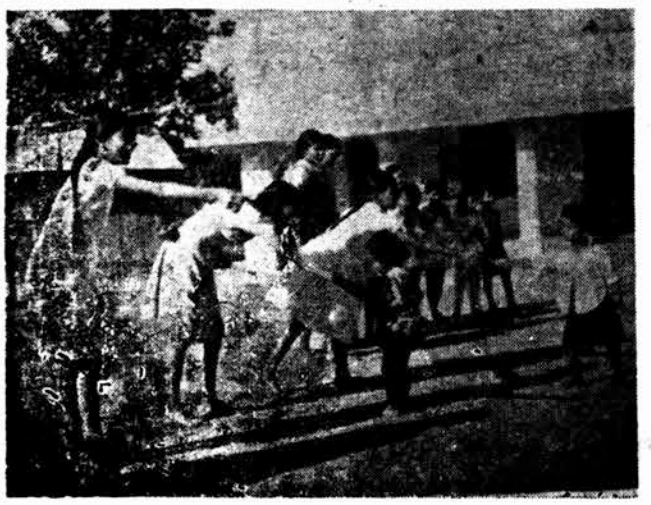
Something New In Schools

From Copenhagen comes news of a remarkable school which completed its first year of existence recently. Founded in August last year, and known as the Bernadotte School, it aims to teach children from the kindergarten stage right up to the time when they sit for the University entrance examination, thus avoiding a break at eleven years when the juniors normally go to another school for the senior stage.

Every pupil studies the basic subjects of Danish, mathematics, English, and German, the remaining subjects being selected by children and parents. As the children grow older, the school day is lengthened to provide time for more advanced studies and the development of personal interests in the school workshops, library, or laboratory.

Balkan-ji-Bari children on the play-ground.

Balkan-ji-Bari children on a picnic.



Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children at games.

Do You Know That...?

The three counties of Jamaica are Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. The largest town is Kingston.

In flying along a straight route from Land's End to Thurso in the north of Scotland, an aeroplane would only fly over land when the track reached Scotland.

The Earth weighs five-and-a-half times as much as it would if it were composed wholly of water.

In foggy weather, the fog blanket may vary from ten feet to one thousand feet high.

A Duck For Drake

Bragged young Drake, "I'll make fifty with luck;
The bowling looks terrible muck.'"
But the first ball was straight,
And he played it too late,
So poor Drake was bowled out for a duck.

On The Increase

"As you go on with your typing lessons, do you find your speed improving?'"

"Oh, yes indeed. I can make 20 mistakes a minute now."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

A new Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has been formed in Rajasthan, with Jaipur as its headquarters. West Bengal and Bihar also may soon have their own Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Organisations.

In Bombay, soon the Balkan-ji-Bari will start a Children's Home for displaced orphans at Pawai Camp, in ideal, natural surroundings. It is expected that about one hundred inmates will be admitted in it.

By the by, have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari yourself, or not yet?—and your friends and companions: what about them? Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of this All-India Children's Association, by writing to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad to receive also your contributions for publication in this "Corner", if found suitable.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Krishna Menon Needs Vacation

★

(Continued from Page 2)

boys became disheartened. But now the complaints have grown few and far between. The Department has come to understand the needs and feelings of the students and the students have learnt to appreciate the difficulties of the Department. The result is that the two are getting closer.

During the last three years, in spite of the heavy rush on universities, following the end of the war, India House found admission for 448 in 1947-'48, 610 in 1948-'49 and 763 in 1945-'50.

Many of the students have been secured facilities to work in British factories. Of over 1,000 students now in this country about 600 are engaged in technical training. The number of those in medical colleges is quite large and there are about 60 girls learning nursing, while only a few years ago their number could be counted on one's fingers.

There are about two dozen departments of the India House, performing their allotted duties. But there is a general overall co-ordination which enables the Embassy to operate as one unit. The youngest department is that of the Public Relations Officer. The main function of the department is to publicise in this country the activities of the Indian Government. The Department issues a number of publications, about the utility of which there may be doubt.

Perhaps by a streamlining of its activities, it might achieve better results or at least save some of the tax-payers' money.

The Department also attends to the growing volume of enquiries which are both interesting and amusing. These enquiries range from questions like whether an Indian woman is more afraid of a mouse than a British woman, to involved questions on politics and economics.

Some time ago an Indian sat 'dharna' outside India House because the Department failed to send him his copy of India News, a publication issued by the Department. The Department has had many headaches but has managed to survive them. But it has still a tough job to do before it can expect to achieve its objectives even in small measure.

★

Even in this worm's-eye view one cannot omit the restaurant and canteen of India House. Here Indians and Englishmen are able to obtain Indian food at moderate prices. The canteen, with its self-help service has been a boon particularly to students.

India House has definitely a new look, though there may be an ugly spot here and there. The officials are showing a tendency to be less bureaucratic and are developing the habit of being human. There are of course some lazybones, who measure their hours in terms of coffee, lunches and teas. But this is a dying breed. This was bound to be its fate when a hard task-master like Mr. Menon began to preside over the destinies of India House.

FROM CONSTABLE TO STATE MINISTER

★

(Continued from Page 2)

sage of hope and cheer to the minority community which was planning a large-scale exodus from the country of its birth.

Mahavir Tyagi with a band of gentlemen-constables was soon touring the districts of Saharanpore, Muzaffar Nagar, Buland Saher and Dehradun. He became a terror to the anti-social elements and the police bosses appreciated his sense of discipline, and devotion to the police force.

★

On his return from the riot areas he was a sick man. He was disillusioned as Congress was torn by factionalism. Having been in the thick of the Congress organisation, he deplored the controversies based on personal jealousies.

In sheer disgust, he resigned from the U.P. Legislature, and the membership of the Congress, though he maintained his membership of Parliament.

In New Delhi, he made a place for himself through sheer hard work and honesty of purpose. He is the first Congressman, who has been associated with the Ministry of Finance by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and one can confidently hope that he will justify the trust of his chief.

I have known Tyagi for the last sixteen years and I have no hesitation in asserting that his choice by Pandit Nehru will prove a master choice.

Howard Schenken And
Richard L. Frey

East-West vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 7 6 3
♡ 8
◇ Q 10 6 3
♣ 9 8 7 5 2

WEST
♠ 6
♡ 9 6 5 2
◇ K 9 8 5 2
♣ Q 10 4

EAST
♠ A Q J 8 4 2
♡ 7 4 3
◇ 7
♣ J 6 3

SOUTH
♠ K 10 9
♡ A K Q J 10
◇ A J 4
♣ A K

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♡	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3♡	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
4♡	All Pass		

FORTUNATELY for his side, West opened his singleton spade. East won with the ace and returned the queen. South perforce put up the king of spades, and West ruffed. West exited safely with a trump (another good guess) and declarer had the lead.

Now declarer was in trouble. It was clear that he could not make the contract if East held the king of diamonds. East would be happy to take his king (if he held it) and cash another spade to defeat the contract.

South therefore had to play the hand on the assumption that West held the king of diamonds.

After drawing all of the trumps, declarer cashed the top clubs, laid down the ace of diamonds, and followed with the jack of diamonds.

If West had taken this trick with his king of diamonds, South could later have led a diamond to dummy and discarded his last spade on dummy's extra diamond. Since West was no slouch, he saw this possibility and properly played a low diamond instead of the king.

This gave South his opportunity to make the brilliant play for which he had prepared by cashing the top clubs.

He overtook the jack of diamonds with dummy's queen and ruffed a club. This took the last club out of West's hand, exactly as South had hoped would be the case.

When South now led his last diamond from his hand, West had to take his king of diamonds, since otherwise declarer would not lose a diamond trick. But now, with only diamonds left in his hand, West had to return that suit. This allowed dummy to win, while South discarded his losing spade.

It's a good thing South played the hand well, else he might still be trying to explain to his partner why he didn't allow the contract to be played at three no-trump—which would have been a laydown.

CAN INDIANS WRITE ENGLISH?

★

(Continued from Page 4.)

those who are making a lot of noise. Let us examine their work dispassionately.

Poets who have expressed themselves in English are comparatively few. The most interesting of these is undoubtedly Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. He has a touch of genius. Here is a poem of his entitled "Eternal Union":

Who shall dare sever you from me
While colour keeps his marriage vow
In every bloom on every tree,
In every leaf on every bough?

Yea, who shall sever you from me
While music keeps his marriage-word
In the glad hum of every bee
In the wild note of every bird?

Lo, separation is a lie
While in superb celestial lust
White stars are mating in the sky
And blood-red roses in the dust.

Most of the qualities and defects of Chattopadhyaya are to be found in this short piece. The poem begins well, and then falls off badly. The last stanza gives us a jolt, and the phrase "superb celestial lust" is clotted nonsense. One feels that Chattopadhyaya is not perfectly at home in English. But, then, to write poetry in a foreign language one must acquire that language in the nursery. There is no other way. Chatopadhyaya is cramped in every way by his imperfect knowledge of English.

Other Efforts

From time to time, in the pages of a well-known weekly, I have come across pretty lyrics by one Padmini. These sometimes attain a real beauty of tone. But whether the lady has produced any volumes of verse I do not know. However, if her efforts were collected, I am sure they would please many.

Fredoon Kabraji must be mentioned. He has not written much, but some of his poems are excellent. His best work will be found in the 'The Swan Song of a Minor Georgian'. What a horrid title, by the way!

But the most important of modern Indian poets is undoubtedly Dilip Kumar Roy. He has a vision and style all his own. Now and again his pieces have an incantatory quality. But he writes too much and too hastily.

Among Novelists

Among novelists, Hassan Ali must have a distinguished place. Read 'The Changeling.'

This is a curious work, now Eastern, now Western, in spirit. It looks as though Hassan Ali was trying to unite two worlds—one dead, the other powerless to be born. In any case, his is a brave effort.

The novel as a novel, is full of faults; its characters are not individuals but generalised types, and the romantic yearnings and realistic details are too much mixed up; but the importance of the work lies, as I have already indicated, in its vision, which is that of a new being—the spiritual Indo-Western. Concerning his style, even Romain Rolland admired it.

R. K. Narayan is another novelist who has done fine work. His Swami and Friends was a notable first novel. Childhood was described with wit and intuitive understanding. The simple method of telling harmonised perfectly with the theme. His second novel, 'Bachelor of Arts', though more ambitious, lacked the force of nature of the earlier. I do not suggest that Narayan did not know the life he was describing, but that he had gone beyond his depth. He is at his best when dealing with simple everyday themes.

Mulk Raj

With Mulk Raj Anand, the best-known of present-day Indian novelists, we come to a curious writer. He has gusto, real gusto, and a great deal of strength; but he is honeycombed with faults.

His style is crude, almost turgid, and sometimes his sentences do not make sense. He is apt to talk of such things as "incineratory ashes". Then—and this is a graver fault—he describes the life of the humble and the disinherited, not as it is, but as he imagines it to be.

Tolstoy was an aristocrat who saw things through the eyes of the peasant. We cannot say of Anand that he is a petty bourgeois who sees things through the eyes of the underdog. Also, he cannot contemplate his characters with serene detachment: he is perpetually indignant at their folly and insensitiveness. He simply does not understand their point of view.

All this makes us say that Anand looks at truth "askance and strangely". The fact is, he is a sentimentalist at heart. Were he to learn English, he might be a far greater novelist.

Still, 'The Village' is a good book. 'Coolie', Untouchable', 'Two Leaves and a Bud', and 'Across the Black Waters' are queer productions: they attract, repel, interest, irritate, and one can't forget them. However Anand is maturing, and his vision of life is deepening. He may yet surprise us.

Humayun Kabir

Humayun Kabir is a versatile writer who has produced poems, short stories, a novel, and essays. He has sensibility, the power to create character and atmosphere, and spiritual awareness. Also—and this is worth noting—he writes English with elegant ease. 'Men and Rivers' is an excellent novel; here peasant life is described with beauty and power.

'So Many Hungers', by Bhabani Bhattacharya, cannot be ignored. It is a moving work, where story and the superstructure of ideas blend harmoniously. Its main fault is its style, which is unequal and sometimes positively forbidding.

But most Indian novelists are camp-followers of the West; there is as yet no one who has struck out a path of his own. Even Desani, the most daring of them all, imitates James Joyce too much.

Short Story

There are not many short story writers of quality in India. First, the art-form is difficult; and then it is not easy to find a market for this kind of work. However, despite these obstacles, a few have cultivated this literary genius. Rabindranath Tagore is supreme here. One or two of his efforts are better than anything that Western artists have given us. In saying this, I am not forgetting, but remembering, Chekov and Maupassant. To compare 'The Ghat' with the 'Lady with the Dog' is to realise the difference between wisdom and brittle intellectuality. But let that pass.

R. K. Narayan has given us some delightful sketches. J. Vijayatunga, in 'Grass for my Feet' wrote a number of delicate and beautifully-phrased echings of Ceylonese life. Here the list practically ends.

It is possible that I have left out some interesting writers. I make no apology for that, because this is a selective outline, guided by my likes and dislikes. But one thing I will say. Indians work under great disadvantages. However gifted they may be, the career of a writer is not open to them, unless they happen to be heroes or papa's sons. This is a profound pity. Born writers are doomed to drudgery in some office or school or college; drudgery that leaves little strength for literature. Manmohan Ghosh was ruined for poetry by the grind of his university work; work he hated so much that one could not get him to talk of it. There are many others in the same plight.

The Indian Government ought to do something in the matter. What? It should have a publishing house that would bring out the work of talented Indian writers.

I am sure that with proper encouragement, our countrymen will be able to put a song in the mouth of the world.

A truck driver, in a hurry to get to his destination, missed a turn in the road. He ran across a farmer's yard and straight into the kitchen of the house, where the farmer's wife was cooking a meal. She looked up briefly, then nonchalantly went on stirring the stew on the stove. The truck driver, somewhat confused and embarrassed, managed to blurt out:

"Can you tell me how to get to Hagerstown?"

"Yep," answered the woman calmly, "straight past the dining-room table, then turn right beyond the piano."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

New Approach To Education

Problem Teachers CREATE Problem Children

I AM A TEACHER in a big district school. The other day a hulking six-foot farm boy came into my classroom, mad as blazes.

I had taught this red-head for two of his three years in high school and I knew him well. He works reasonably hard. Furthermore, he's honest and respected.

Usually he's smiling, but today he was angry.

"It's that old witch!" he exclaimed, and I knew at once whom he meant.

"With her you just can't win!"

This boy does "win" with other teachers, and I had heard other reports which indicated that here was one more case of a "problem teacher" at work! writes by John Wilton Blaine in "Parade Magazine."

Every parent every child returning to school in the fall, knows the kind of teacher I mean. In most schools there are two or three, sometimes more. The harm that these can do to tender childhood personalities is incalculable.

Learning is a wonderful thing. You may not believe it, but everybody likes to learn! (I have seen some kids grin and glow as a complicated problem is explored and solved!) Yet there are just enough misfit teachers in schools—everywhere— to make millions of such kids hate education!

Misfits

You know who some of them are. They are teachers who:

Ridicule pupils and send them home angry, even crying.

Have learned a smattering of psychology and fancy themselves child psychiatrists—often with great damage!

Threaten pupils unnecessarily.

Have poor background and fail to prepare efficiently for lessons.

Night after night, relentlessly snap endless pages of homework on pupils—an inexcusable error and an offence against other teachers.

Misfits or not, there are also thousands of teachers who do not know, and, amazingly, have not been taught, the one great fundamental that is still overlooked in almost all our normal schools:

A good teacher always puts as much or more stress on personality and character development as on book-learning!

In Kalamazoo, Michigan, which has been giving careful study to its teaching system, Dr. Loy Norrix, superintendent of schools, says:

"This is a point that, more and more, is becoming recognised. The important thing a teacher can give children is sound emotional development, to produce better-rounded individuals. This is as important, or more important, than factual instruction alone."

No Love For Work

There are many kinds of problem teachers. You read every so often of teachers who strike pupils. This, fortunately, is a rarity.

But there are thousands who, though they display less conspicuous neurotic tendencies, can't control classes, speak derogatorily of pupils, run careless classrooms, and say frankly they don't like children!

I have taught in schools in three states, and in two schools I have actually heard unfit teachers, talking together, refer to pupils as "lice" and "devils." Like the teacher who strikes youngsters, these are extreme cases. But in twenty years of teaching I have heard many teachers say frankly they don't like teaching and don't like children!

Just as any other teacher, I have seen kids break down and cry. I have seen some turn white with suppressed anger. Others bite their nails, become nauseated. Some react dully, and lose not only their faith in fair treatment but their self-confidence and desire to do well.

Take the case of Miss Y. A boy named Howard was constantly reviled and ridiculed in Miss Y's class. He arrived for an interview. The principal suggested an intelligence test. When the test showed the boy had an I.Q. higher than his teacher's, the wise principal removed him from her grasp.

But the dramatic event, which revealed the true danger, followed:

Another boy in the same class was labelled a "problem child". The mother was told his latest offences were: (1) he had recommended an authoritative astronomy text when the teacher had introduced a lesson on stars, and (2) on a hot day, he had raised a window.

One night, the mother found the child tossing restlessly in bed. He sobbed that Miss Y had threatened to send him "to the nurse."

The startled mother called Miss Y for a straight report.

"Oh, I was just teasing him," she said. "He was a little restless."

Irritating

But the following Monday, at a meeting of the Mothers' Club, several mothers rose to complain. Their children had been coming home so upset they were vomiting, were beginning to stutter, were biting their nails and were even hysterical. All, it turned out, were in the same class under Miss Y.

After investigation she was retired.

There are countless similar instances in our schools. Studies by a few educators have revealed many.

Visiting an Eastern school not long ago, I listened in amazement to the shouts coming from one class-room. Sounds like she is angry, I commented to the old friend who was escorting me.

He smiled.

"For ten minutes every morning she shouts at them. If anyone else comes in the room she quiets down and chats politely."

"What's the matter with her?" I asked.

"She's emotionally disorganized," he said. "She creates an attitude of conflict."

Managing Kids

In Detroit, Dr. A. S. Church, consulting psychiatrist to the Detroit Board of Education, says: A significant percentage of all teachers have some emotional disturbance. These teachers often (1) cause behaviour problems among children; (2) don't get along with other teachers; (3) needlessly restrict the freedom of their students; (4) cause children to become defiant.

What disturbs these teachers? Unhappy marriages, worrying over aged parents, living with other teachers years of frustration, resentment over low pay.

Teaching says Dr. Church, is in many respects "a harder job than being a parent."

Some parents struggle to manage three kids. Yet I have seen conscientious, overworked teachers—little old ladies, many of them—trying to handle classes of fifty and sixty children! If your child is in such a class you can start to worry right now—unless he has a very gifted teacher!

How big should a class be? Most of us feel we can do a good job with a class not in excess of fifteen or twenty.

The truth is that today's teacher has become a "substitute parent." Yet what nobody has ever taught us in normal schools is the fundamental: The only teacher who can win children's respect is one who honestly respects children. To a teacher like this, children respond!

In Evanston, Illinois, is one of the few teacher-training schools which have recognized the personality problem. It is the National College of Education.

Here, students are "screened" this way:

Young, would-be teachers are judged partly on personality and character reports.

Applicants get psychological tests.

Good health is stressed.

Each student has a counsellor.

Students learn to teach children early—and to work with parents.

They are taught to put as much stress on personality development of children as on pure academic training.

Says Dr. K. Richard Johnson, president:

"We certainly can't expect to develop well-adjusted future citizens unless we begin by staffing our country's classrooms with well-adjusted teachers.... There is no reason to expect that teachers unable to conquer their own personality handicaps will be of much help in developing healthy-minded students."

What can your community do?

First, you can insist that public officials:

1. Reward good teacher performance with public recognition and support.
2. In slums and other "difficult" areas pay teachers a bonus.
3. Cut class sizes at once!
4. Raise salaries so your child's teacher is not confronted by economic fears.
5. Hire more men teachers to keep masculine influence from vanishing.
6. Remember: a good teacher cannot do a good job with poor books and classrooms.
7. Insist that teachers get friendly training in how to get along.

Does all this mean we are going to have to spend more on schools? It certainly does! But ten years from now it will save us money. J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F. B. I., says:

"Criminals force us to spend each year more than four and two-thirds as much on them as we spend on all forms of education both public and private."

And crime experts know that criminals are not caused by lack of education but by the wrong kind. It's true, too, of many unhappy people.

Our children are our greatest resource as a nation. Shall we plow them under because of inadequate teaching?

Remember this: it's strictly up to parents to force officials to act: (1) to keep the good teachers we now have and attract more good ones like them, and (2) to weed out misfits!

Our own parents failed to get that action. Shall we inflict the same neglect on our own children and their teachers?

IT was a proud day for the little boy in military uniform when the garland he took for Pandit Nehru was put around his neck by the Prime Minister himself.

The occasion was the opening ceremony by the Prime Minister of the Vivekananda Hall and the Charitable Dispensary of the Ramakrishna Mission at Khar, Bombay.

One of the happy spectators was Swami Sambuddhananda (centre) President of the centre.

Financial Affair

"ENGAGED ECONOMIST" (S.W.): (1) During the first affiancea kiss the hands should not dangle loosely at the sides, but shoula be placed lightly on the third (or fourth) vertebra of the person embraced, (2) the "intrinsic value-currency" of an embrace is judged by the extent of the shudder following; (3) Bagehot advised silence during the operation but many economists pause halfway to utter some observation, such as "There is a world of difference between a Finance Bill and a Bill of Exchange."

—TIMOTHY SHY in News Chronicle.

Guaranteed Performance
In use for nearly a decade Usha Fans have given examplary service. Neat look, silent running and trouble-free performance are some of the notable features of USHA Fans which are available in all sizes.
A.C. D.C.
TABLE
OSCILLATING
PEDASTAL
USHA
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS
USHA
Ceiling FANS
DISTRIBUTORS
BOMBAY UNITED TRADING CO.
GENERAL ASSURANCE BLDG HORNBY RD BOMBAY

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.